

New Series: Vol. III, No. 31.

BARBOURVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914,

Old Series: Vol VIII, No. 34.



Hon. Charles Davis, Great Sachem I. O. R. M.

On next Tuesday at 10:00 a. m., the Great Council of Red Men of Kentucky will be called to order by Charles Davis, of this city, he having served as Great Sachem for twelve months will on Wednesday deliver the Tomahawk of Authority to another. Mr. Davis is the second member from Tchoupitoulas to attain the honored position of Great Sachem. W. H. McDonald having served as Great Sachem in 1909-10. Mr. Davis has made a splendid record his administration has been of the cleanest type, he has had many hard problems to solve but has handled them with fairness to all concerned.

BULL ATTACKS AND KILLS WOMAN

Six Steers Attack Man Who Tried to Rescue Her Battled For Thirty Minutes.

Wabash, Ind., May 5.—Mrs. Philip Lambberger, wife of a farmer, living south of Wabash, died Sunday from injuries sustained on Saturday night when she was attacked by a bull and frightenedly gored.

A twelve-year-old daughter saw the attack and appealed to Dr. A. E. Rogers, who was driving by the farm. Arming himself with a pitchfork, the doctor rushed to the woman's assistance.

Approaching Mrs. Lambberger, who was lying on the ground and still being trampled by the beast, Rogers was attacked by six steers that had joined the infuriated bull, and for thirty minutes he battled with the herd until six men arrived, who succeeded in beating them off and rescuing the man and woman.

New Board of Trustees.

On last Saturday the regular Trustee election for the Graded and High Schools of this city, was held with the following candidates with the following results:

A. C. Mitchell 164
Dr. W. C. Black 172
John Price 163
Dr. A. L. Parker 141
J. H. Catron 161
K. F. Davis 78
J. W. Messamore 26

The first five gentlemen were elected, and are looked upon as a strong team to do things educationally.

The new Board fills the places of J. F. Stanfill, J. A. McDermott and Thomas D. Tinsley, who refused to run or permit their names to be placed upon the ballots. F. J. Mitchell, who was elected jailer, and Birt Catron, who was elected Chief of Police, both being disqualified, made it necessary to elect an entire new board, with the results as above.

T. A. Watson, of Corbin, was in town Monday.

PREPARE TO ENTERTAIN OLD VETERANS

Mass Meeting Held at Court House Sunday Afternoon

A mass meeting of the citizens of this city was held at the Court House last Sunday afternoon to make arrangements for the entertainment of the old soldiers who will be here at the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. A large crowd was present and all expressed a willingness to lend a helping hand. The secretary's report of the meeting is given below in full.

Meeting was called to order by Prof. P. L. Ports; prayer by Rev. J. W. Ligon.

Prof. P. L. Ports was unanimously elected temporary Chairman and W. H. Green was unanimously elected temporary Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was stated by G. F. Bretz as follows: To devise ways and means to take care of and entertain the members of the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. State Encampment of Kentucky to be held at Barbourville June 10th and 11, 1914.

It was moved by J. M. Robson and seconded by G. F. Bretz that the soldiers be entertained in the Union College dormitories, and after a vote upon the question the motion lost.

It was moved by J. M. Robson and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to canvass for the entertainment of the old soldiers present and attending the meeting to be held in Barbourville June 10th 11th. After a vote upon the question it was unanimously adopted, whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons to constitute the committee:

Mrs. J. W. Hughes, Chm., W. H. McDonald, Mrs. J. D. Black, W. H. Green, Mrs. L. H. Jarvis.

It was moved by J. M. Robson and seconded by G. F. Bretz that the barbecue be given on Thursday and after a vote upon the question the motion was adopted and the Chairman appointed the following persons to constitute the committee:

J. M. Wilson, B. B. Golden, J. M. Tinsley, A. W. Hopper, Miss Sallie Hoskins, Mrs. W. W. Tinsley, T. G. Hammons, J. F. Catron S. T. Steele.

It was moved by J. W. Hughes that the Secretary ask both of the papers to publish the proceedings of the meeting, and after a vote it was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by J. D. Tuggle that the Chairman appoint a committee on arrangements with full power to act until the meeting of the Encampment is over, and after consideration of the motion and a vote upon the same, the motion was adopted and the Chairman appointed the following persons to constitute the committee:

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On the 30th of June, 1912, Rev. Fr. Phelan delivered a sermon in St. Louis, Missouri, which was afterwards published in the Western Watchman and broadly distributed in this country in which the following sentiments were emphatically declared: "If it were a question today of a war between the church and the American government, we would say, 'To hell with the government of the United States; we are Catholics first and Americans afterwards.' This is not the teachings of one man alone

is borne out by the examination of all the literary work pertaining to questions of this kind. Go to any of our libraries and get copies of the Catholic World and you will find some of the following expressions upon this matter: "If the American Republic is to be sustained and preserved at all, it must be by the rejection of the principles of the reformation and the acceptance of the Catholic principles by the American people. If the allegiance to the church demand of us opposition to political principles adopted by our civil government, we should not hesitate to obey the church. While the states have rights; they have them only in virtue and by permission of the supreme authority and that authority can only be expressed through the church. We are purely and simply Catholics and profess an unreserved allegiance to the church."

The Boston Pilot, edited by Cardinal O'Connell, gives us this bit of information: "No good government can exist without religion and there can be no religion without an inquisition which is wisely designated for the promotion and protection of the faith."

Ignatius de Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit order, says: "That we

may in all things attain the truth and that we may not err in anything,

we ought, however, to hold as a fixed principle, that which I see white,

I believe to be black if the superior authority defined it to be so. We do

not act as individuals, but act in concert as members of a great organization.

We have today a Papal delegate in Washington and if he is

(Churches in Politics—Continued on 5th page.)

KILL MEXICAN HORSE THIEF

Kentuckians Have Exciting Times in War-Torn Mexico

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 3.—Col. E. H. Gaither, an attorney of this city, received a message at noon today from Mexico giving the details of an exciting experience of his son, Ike Gaither, who with two brothers, Edgar and Morton, and an uncle, George Gaither, are in Mexico.

Ike Gaither was located near Jalapa, and about a year ago a valuable saddle mare was stolen from him by a band of Mexicans and young Gaither declared he would kill any Mexican he caught riding her. When the recent hostilities broke out, Gaither made his way to Vera Cruz just as the Americans were landing. He joined them and in the fight that followed, he observed a Mexican soldier riding the mare that had been stolen from him and promptly shot and killed him and recovered the animal.

Edgar Gaither, who is a mining engineer, was at Guanajuato and Morton was at San Luis Potosi and George Gaither was in Mexico City when the trouble broke out and the two last named brothers got into Mexico City with their uncle and it is hoped all got out safely.

Col. Gaither, his father, is a Spanish War Veteran. Previous to that he commanded the State troops at Frankfort during the Goebel-Taylor contest at Frankfort and also had charge of the State troops in Harlan and Perry Counties to squelch the feuds.

Edgar B. Gaither, father of Col. E. H. Gaither, was a Colonel in the Mexican War, and his company was the first to enter Mexico City, in 1848. He was three times voted the thanks of Congress for his gallant conduct.—Louisville Herald.

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(Churches in Politics—Continued on 5th page.)

CHURCHES IN POLITICS.

(From The Educational League of America, Minneapolis, Minn.)

In the course of our remarks on this subject do not make the mistake that we are opposing the religion of the Catholic Church. We do not oppose any religion. We have heard one of the leading Catholic priests of Minneapolis set out what he claimed to be the principles of Catholicism. We willingly subscribe to them all, but when anyone seeks by the machinery and organization of any creed regardless of its name, to control this government of the United States, then we oppose to the fullest extent of our ability and declare that we stand for the absolute separation of Church and State, and it is our firm conviction that Article I, of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, should be strictly adhered to and by the provisions of that article, "Congress shall make no law respecting an established religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof." It is our intention that any one holding allegiance to a foreign power, prince or potentate, ecclesiastical or other, is not a fit person to whom the government of the country should be entrusted. Can anyone taking an oath, and believing themselves firmly bound thereby, containing these provisions be an American citizen? "I do denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state named Protestant or liberal or obedient to any of their laws, magistrates or officers. I do declare that the Pope has the power to depose heretical kings, state, commonwealth and government, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation." If you were born a subject of Great Britain and sought to become a citizen of this country, you would be required to renounce your allegiance to any foreign prince, power or potentate, particularly to the sovereign of Great Britain. Why, then should you claim allegiance to any other foreign prince, power or potentate to the exclusion of this United States government and still claim to be an American citizen? We do not claim that every person who is a communicant of the Catholic faith is not an American citizen. We have many true and tried patriots among the members of the Catholic Church. We have upon our rolls as soldiers, who have fought and died for this country, many members of this faith, and in the rank and file we find as many true patriotic men as we do in any other class or organization, but the Catholic Church is not those who sit in the pews; it is the clergy and they are the ones who wield the power.

You may not be aware of their position as regards the government of the United States and what encroachment they are attempting to make upon this government and its officers. You may not be aware that today 90 per cent of the cadets at Annapolis and 65 per cent of the cadets of West Point are of the Catholic faith; that many of our battle ships are manned from the stoker in the hold to captain on the bridge with men of Catholic faith; that 14 of our 18 chaplains in the navy are Roman Catholics; that these men hold mass every day upon our ships and every man on board is obliged to attend and during the time the mass is being said, the pennant of Rome floats at the mast head above the Stars and Stripes. If this is not a violation of the guarantee of the constitution, "That every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," please tell us what it is. During the year 1911 there were twelve judges appointed to the Circuit Court in Massachusetts, nine of whom were of the Catholic faith. You may ask if we would exclude a man from the bench or from a public office simply upon the ground that he is a communicant of the Catholic Church. We would say emphatically, "No," but we do say there are men who are non-Catholics who are just as capable as any that are to fill any branch of the government service and that Catholics are not entitled to any more than their proportion of the inhabitants of the United States, which according to their own periodicals is but 15 per cent of the entire population of this country. You may then say, "Why is it that they are receiving major consideration in the way of appointments and elective offices?" There is but one answer to this. If Rome stands for anything, it is for organization. There are those whose business it is, and who well attend to that business, to see that a man of their faith is put forward in every possible place. On the other hand, the Protestant or non-Catholic is a divided force engaged in the pursuits of their own affairs and allow the minority to get what rightfully belongs to the majority. You ask, do we condemn them for the activity? We most certainly do not, but on the other hand commend it and hold it up as an example to the apathetic and sleepy non-Catholic to show them what can be done if they only wake up to their needs, rights and desires.

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THE
“HONOR ROLL”
NATIONAL
BANK
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COURTESY,
FAIRNESS
and
SAFETY,
ARE THE STRONG POINTS OF THE
First National Bank,
Barbourville, Kentucky.

FEDERALS PLANT MINES TO BLOW UP TROOP TRAIN

Huerta's Soldiers Ready to Touch Off Fuses Should Americans Advance on Capital.

FUNSTON READY FOR BATTLE

Admiral Mayo Says He Can Easily Take Tampico and Hints That it Would Be Advisable to Do So — Federals Reinforced.

Washington, May 6.—With the most profound secrecy marking the deliberations of the mediators, developments in the Mexican situation point to the fact that only one topic is open to discussion now to the mediators—the failure of Huerta to salute the flag at Tampico.

The other questions have either been adjusted or there is no possibility of mediating them. Huerta refuses to leave Mexico City. Carranza refuses to enter into a truce pending the conclusion of the mediation. The United States has succeeded in getting ninety per cent of its citizens out of Mexico.

Federals Plant Mines.

Washington, May 6.—Information came from Vera Cruz to the war department that the Mexican federal troops have mined the railroad tracks from Vera Cruz to Mexico City in preparation for the utter destruction of the road, if the American forces attempt a march on the capital.

No confirmation had been received of reports that the San Francisco bridge on the Intercoastal railroad had been blown up.

Funston Anxious to Start.

The mines are reported to be half a mile apart and Mexican soldiers have been detailed to touch off the fuses should hostilities occur. These preparations and the throwing up of defenses, which are daily making the position of the Mexican federal troops stronger, are known to be a source of worry to General Funston and it is understood that he would welcome orders to start for the Mexican capital at once.

Admiral Mayo, at Tampico, has informed the navy department that he would have no trouble in taking Tampico with his present forces and it was learned that he has more than once hinted in his dispatches that it would be advisable to take such action. He has under his command, in addition to his flagship, the Des Moines, two cruisers and a torpedo boat fleet of nine.

Federals of Tampico Reinforced.

The federal forces at Tampico have been reinforced by 1,500 men, well equipped, Admiral Badger wired the navy department. Firing in the streets of Tampico continued daily and heavy guns have been obtained by the federals for their batteries.

Admiral Badger states that 13 Americans are detained by Mexican authorities at Mulatuya in the state of Puebla. The Mexicans are holding them under a pretext that their safety demands their detention from possible harm by roving bands. The British consul at Tuxpan has wired the governor of Puebla, requesting him to aid the Americans. He reports that he cannot do anything further until he hears from the governor of Puebla.

Thirty Americans from Mexico City reached Vera Cruz during the night.

General Huerta cabled Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, who is acting here for the dictator, that Mexico will be represented before the South American mediators by four men. The fourth representative, whose name has not been mentioned heretofore, is Rafael Elguero. The other three, whose names already have been made public through the mediators, are Louis Elguero, Augustin Rodriguez and Emilie Rabasa.

Villa's Record Put on Record.

Washington, May 6.—Following the speech of Senator Stone on the canal tolls, Senator Lodge read into the record of the senate an article from the London Daily Telegraph, of April 15, last, reviewing the career of General Villa, the Constitutional leader in Mexico.

According to the Mexican correspondent of the newspaper, Villa was sent to prison for cattle stealing when but a youth. Next, he was in prison for homicide and upon his release organized a band of robbers which operated in the state of Durango. In 1907 he was stealing cattle in Chihuahua and selling them in the United States and stealing cattle and mules in the United States to be sold in Mexico. His partner in this enterprise he shot in the plaza in Chihuahua in broad day light. After various exploits in banditry, he killed two men in January, 1911, for refusing him ransom. He tortured a woman until she paid him \$20,000, although she died soon afterward of the wounds. He shot and robbed the houses of prominent men in and around Chihuahua, and supplied a meat monopoly in that city by stealing cattle from neighboring ranches. He robbed a train of \$50,000 worth of silver, killing two men. Later, he killed two nephews of a rich plantation owner and tortured the owner's two sons before killing them also.

According to the article, Villa shot



John McLennan, one of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who was arrested for his connection with the bloody mine strike war in Colorado.

WHAT MEXICANS HAVE FOUGHT FOR

Agrarian Democracy Has Been the Aim of the Peon Class for Past Century.

STRUGGLE STILL GOING ON

Position of Revolutionists and Constitution of 1857 for Which They Stand, Set Forth in Book by Señor de Lara.

In the confusion and lack of exact knowledge that attend the embroilment with Mexico the big issue that has moved the Mexican people to revolt against Huerta has been lost sight of or is not known to most Americans.

What the people of Mexico have fought for from the first war of independence, and what they are fighting for now under Carranza and Villa is the right to buy and till farms. For a hundred years the peon class has waged a continuous struggle to achieve agrarian democracy. Time after time the revolution has been carried to the verge of success, and time after time the Mexican ruling class has invoked foreign intervention in order to prolong its power.

All this and a great deal more is made clear in a book just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., "The Mexican People; Their Struggle for Freedom," by L. Gutierrez de Lara and Edgecomb Pinchon. It is frankly a statement of the position of the revolutionists, and shows why they bemoan American intervention in Mexico at the present time would only bring about more loss of life and worse conditions in the long run.

Senor de Lara has much to say about the constitution of 1857, that has been ruthlessly set aside by successive governments, and he gives a digest of that instrument, the heads of which follow:

Article I. The Mexican people recognize that the rights of men are the foundation and the purpose of social institutions. In consequence they proclaim that all the laws and authorities of the country must respect and sustain the warranties stipulated by this constitution.

Article II. In the republic every one is born free. The slaves who step into the national territory recover their freedom by this mere fact, and have the right of the protection of the law.

Article III. All education is free. The law will determine which profession needs a diploma for its exercise, and what requisites are to be fulfilled.

This fundamental principle was later amplified to make education universal, free, non-sectarian and compulsory.

Article IV. Every man is free to adopt the profession, trade, or work that suits him, it being useful and honest; and to enjoy the product thereof.

Article V. No man shall be compelled to work without his plain consent and without just compensation. The state will not permit to become effective any contract, pact or agreement with the purpose of the curtailment, the loss or the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of any man, may the cause be for personal labor, education, or religious vows. The law in consequence does not recognize monastic orders, and will not permit their establishment, no matter what may be the denomination or purpose for which they pretend to be established. Neither will be permitted a contract or agreement by which a man makes a pact for his proscription or exile.

Article VI. The expression of ideas shall not be subjected to any judicial or governmental prosecution except in cases of attack upon the public morality, the rights of a third party, or the prevention of a crime or a disturbance of public order.

Article VII. The liberty of writing and publishing writings upon any matter is inviolable. No previous censorship nor imposition of bonds upon the writers nor the publishers for the purpose of curtailing the freedom of the press can be established by any law or authority, such freedom being restricted to respect of private life, morals and public business.

Article VIII. This deals with the right of petition to the government.

Article IX. This gives the right of assembly.

Article X. This establishes the right of every man to possess and carry arms for his safety and legitimate defense.

Article XI. This deals with immigration to the country and other traveling both from the country and into the same.

Article XII. This establishes the invalidity of all titles of nobility, prerogatives and hereditary honors.

Article XIII. In the Mexican Republic no one shall be subjected to private laws nor special courts. No man or corporation shall enjoy fueros or receive emoluments unless they be a compensation for public services and already fixed by law.

Article XIV. This establishes the principle that no one shall be tried by retrospective laws.

Article XV. No treaties can be made for the extradition of political offenders; neither for those criminals whose crime was committed in a country where they had been slaves; neither can a treaty or agreement be made by which the warranties or rights that

this constitution gives to man or citizen be altered.

Article XVI. This article establishes the principle that the family and domicile are inviolable, except for the purposes of arrest under a warrant from a proper court expressing the charge.

Article XVII. No one shall be arrested or imprisoned for debts of a purely civil character. No one shall exercise violence to claim his rights. The courts will always be ready for the administration of justice. This will be free, the costs being abolished.

Article XXVII. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except in case of public utility, and by just payment therefor. Religious corporations or institutions, no matter of what denomination, character, durability or purpose, and civil corporations when under the patronage, direction or superintendence of religious institutions, or ministers of any cult, shall not have the legal capacity to acquire or manage any real estate except the buildings which are used immediately and directly for the services of the said institutions; neither will the law recognize any mortgage on any property held by these institutions.

Article XXVIII. State and church are independent. Congress cannot make any law establishing or forbidding any religion.

The practical abrogation of the constitution under Diaz and Huerta has resulted in the building up of a privileged class and the cruel exploitation of the people. Vast territories have passed into private ownership. The disinherited peon has become the virtual slave of the land owners, and freedom has been a privilege purchased from the government by those who had the means.

These are the conditions that De Lara pictures, and it is to end them the present fight of the constitutionalists is waging.

FORCED TO BUY PROTECTION

Refugees Arriving at Vera Cruz Tell of Paying Money to Huerta's Soldiers.

Vera Cruz.—Sixty-three members of the Medina colony in the state of Oaxaca are among the refugees who have arrived here. They were held two days in Cordoba and report they were well treated, except that they were obliged to sleep on the floors of the barracks. They were relieved of guns, but not of the scanty belongings which they were able to bring with them.

J. W. Elliott, a locomotive engineer, was in Tierra Blanca when news of the occupation of Vera Cruz reached him. With his wife and children he started for Cordoba under guard of Mexican soldiers. At Cordoba the guards said they were hungry and demanded 50 pesos on the threat to surrender Elliott and his family to a howling mob which surrounded the station and filled the streets.

The money was paid and Elliott and his family were marched more than a mile through the streets to the barracks, hounded all the way by the mobs. They were kept in the barracks six days, during the first two of which crowds surrounded the place demanding their lives. On two occasions members of the mob forced their way into the barracks and except for the efforts of the colonel and two other officers Elliott and his family would undoubtedly have been killed. Toward the end of their stay the demonstrations ceased to a large extent.

Manager Boyd of the Motororong Hacienda, when he arrived at Cordoba, was forced by the federal guards to pay 1,050 pesos for protection through the streets to the jail.

Circulars containing the words "Kill the Gringos" and urging the people to rise and massacre the prisoners were posted about Cordoba. One of the refugees who have arrived here from the interior is F. W. Lehmer, a ranch manager from Tuxtepec, whose home is in Omaha and who was on his way to Vera Cruz for a visit, not knowing of the developments here. He was picked up at Tierra Blanca by federal soldiers.

"I was placed with ten others in a train which was standing overnight, surrounded by a mob which continually threatened to attack us," he said. "The guards ate up everything available on the train, compelling us to go hungry. At every station up to Cordoba, on the following day, similar crowds looted the train and threatened us.

"While being taken through the streets of Cordoba a squad of young volunteers who had just been presented with a flag swept down upon us and tried to run us down. This happened at the corner where the municipal palace is located or otherwise we would not have escaped as well as we did. As it was, I was hit on the head with a flagstaff and a man walking beside me was struck on the head with a rock. His scalp was badly cut.

"It was due to the fine conduct of the Mexican colonel that we ever reached the palace. He rushed from the door with a squad of police and soldiers and plunged into the crowd, scattering them and surrounding us.

"Later we were put in the penitentiary, and for six days we slept on the stone flagging. There were two women in the party, one with a little baby. We were allowed to send out and buy blankets, and managed to get enough to eat, such as it was.

"Monday we were placed on a train and brought down to Soledad. We spent that night on the tracks.

There was one passenger coach left for us and in this the women and children slept, the rest of us sleeping on the ground."

NOT ENCOURAGING

THIN THREAT RESTRAINS CONTINUANCE OF AGGRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST HUERTA.

Diplomatic Representatives of A. S. C. Mediators Select Niagara Falls, Canada, for Session.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Adm. Badger, at Vera Cruz, reports a sharp rebel attack on Tampico. He had been informed in a wireless from Adm. Mayo.

Reports indicate that the oil zone, to protect which the administration has been fighting desperately, has been endangered, if not actually harmed, during the battle.

The firing of the machine guns on both sides could be plainly distinguished on American ships.

Conservative representatives here were advised of the arrival of their artillery at Tampico. This has been awaited before beginning a general attack on the federal garrison.

The diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, who have undertaken mediation for a settlement of the Mexican problem, stated that Niagara Falls, Canada, has been selected as the place where the mediators will confer with representatives of the factions accepting their good offices and that their sessions will begin May 18.

The war department has been authoritatively informed that Mexican federals have mined the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and that the roads will be destroyed when United States troops advance upon the capital.

Reports from Rr. Adm. Mayo indicate his anxiety over the situation at Tampico, and betray a wish on his part to seize the city. Firing continues there daily, and the reports of heavy guns have reached the American war vessels standing off the mouth of the Panuco river. Reports to the state and navy departments tell of the continued emigration of Americans from Mexico. A train carrying 500 Americans from Mexico City to Puerto Mexico, which was to start, but was delayed, practically exhausts the colony anxious to leave the capital.

Niagara Falls, Canada, was selected by the mediators for their conferences because of the tradition that negotiators of treaties, formal truces and peaceful settlements of disputes shall meet on neutral territory.

ALBANIANS ARE CRUCIFIED.

Durazzo, Albania.—Two hundred and fifty Mohammedan Albanians, captured by the Epirote invaders, captured by the Epirote invaders at Horova, were crucified in the Orthodox Church at Kodra, according to information received by the Albanian government. The Epirotes are said to have set fire to the church afterward and allowed the bodies to burn.

Manager Boyd of the Motororong Hacienda, when he arrived at Cordoba, was forced by the federal guards to pay 1,050 pesos for protection through the streets to the jail.

Circulars containing the words "Kill the Gringos" and urging the people to rise and massacre the prisoners were posted about Cordoba.

One of the refugees who have arrived here from the interior is F. W. Lehmer, a ranch manager from Tuxtepec, whose home is in Omaha and who was on his way to Vera Cruz for a visit, not knowing of the developments here. He was picked up at Tierra Blanca by federal soldiers.

"I was placed with ten others in a train which was standing overnight, surrounded by a mob which continually threatened to attack us," he said. "The guards ate up everything available on the train, compelling us to go hungry. At every station up to Cordoba, on the following day, similar crowds looted the train and threatened us.

"While being taken through the streets of Cordoba a squad of young volunteers who had just been presented with a flag swept down upon us and tried to run us down. This happened at the corner where the municipal palace is located or otherwise we would not have escaped as well as we did. As it was, I was hit on the head with a flagstaff and a man walking beside me was struck on the head with a rock. His scalp was badly cut.

"It was due to the fine conduct of the Mexican colonel that we ever reached the palace. He rushed from the door with a squad of police and soldiers and plunged into the crowd, scattering them and surrounding us.

"Later we were put in the penitentiary, and for six days we slept on the stone flagging. There were two women in the party, one with a little baby. We were allowed to send out and buy blankets, and managed to get enough to eat, such as it was.

"Monday we were placed on a train and brought down to Soledad. We spent that night on the tracks.

There was one passenger coach left for us and in this the women and children slept, the rest of us sleeping on the ground."

TWO KILLED, MANY ARE INJURED

Decatur, Ill.—Thirty passengers and several trainmen were injured and two laborers were crushed to death by the overturning of a sleeping car and the dining car of the Continental Limited train of the Wabash railroad, while entering Decatur. The two rear cars were thrown over while passing a piece of track under repair, failing on the trackmen. Several of the injured persons may be fatally hurt. Twenty of the passengers in the dining car were taken to a hospital

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very grateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked

with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."

Mrs. ORPHE TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Danger of Too

GREATER STATE BY EDUCATION

NEW PRESIDENT, W. P. KING, OF BELLEVUE, FOR WIDER ACTIVITIES.

MOST PROFITABLE MEETING

Resolutions Passed Advocating Rural Uplift and Vocational Work—Stormy Debate on Book Concerns.

ADVOCATED BY EDUCATORS.

Higher salaries for teachers. Better roads. Neighborhood clubs. State and national aid for establishment of vocational schools. Increased efforts for safeguarding of the home as a religious institution. Submission of educational and moral problems to the masses. Night lectures in rural schools and campaign against illiteracy. Speedy change in system of taxation. Agricultural training.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Educational association closed here with the election among others of W. P. King, superintendent of the Bellevue public schools, as president and the adoption of resolutions calling for the improvement of rural life and education, establishment of vocational schools and support of the fight against illiteracy in the state. Mr. King said his aim would be to widen the scope and enlarge the activities of the organization.

His election was without opposition, the first in the history of the association in which there was not a contest. The election followed a stormy debate upon a constitutional amendment providing for a nominating committee to displace the method of nominating officers from the floor.

The program for the last day was a summary of the four days' work and a final plea to the teachers for greater endeavors. Speakers were Dr. M. B. Adams, president of Georgetown college; Dr. E. E. Wood, president of Cumberland college, Williamsburg; Prof. A. C. Burton, Bowling Green; Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, State university, Lexington, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. Thomas, Louisville.

A debate was precipitated when H. C. McKee, Frankfort superintendent of schools, opposed acceptance of the report of the reading circle board, which was made by J. W. Ireland, of Lexington. The board recommended three books to the association, one published by the American Book Co., of which Mr. Ireland is an employee, and further that two of their number be re-elected. Superintendent McKee protested against the latter recommendation, but the report was accepted.

TWO SENTENCED FOR LIFE

In Callahan Case—Deaton Says He Did Not Get Fair Trial.

Winchester, Ky.—A dramatic scene was enacted in the courtroom when Jim Deaton, convicted of the murder of Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, asked if he had anything to say, declared, with vehemence, that he had not had a fair trial. Judge Benton reviewed the case, saying the evidence showed conclusive proof of his guilt. Deaton and Andrew Johnson, who also were convicted in the case, were sentenced to the Frankfort Reformatory for life.

MEET AT BEREAL NEXT YEAR.

H. W. Carpenter, of Shelbyville, To Head Union During Coming Year.

Frankfort, Ky.—The 1915 meeting of the Kentucky Christian Endeavor union, which was in session here, will be held at Berea. The college town was chosen at business session. The following officers for the coming year were elected: H. W. Carpenter, Shelbyville, president; Charles Anderson, Louisville, vice president; Margaret Vaughn, Louisville, secretary; C. W. Milner, Louisville, treasurer; Charles Dickens, Lexington, superintendent junior work; Georgia Dunn, Marksburg, superintendent prison work; Grace Dryden, Lexington, superintendent of introductory work. Miss Georgia Dunn, superintendent of prison work, who was re-elected, told of the work in her department, and urged that, while the reclamation of the men in the prison is important, the great social obligation is to save them before they commit crime.

BOND PROPOSITION DEFEATED.

By Vote of 1,320 To 578 People Declared Against \$100,000 Issue.

Franklin, Ky.—The voters of Simpson county turned down the bond issue question by an overwhelming majority. One precinct in the county gave a majority for the bonds. Out of 1,898 votes cast, 578 were registered for the proposition. It is not thought that the friends of the measure will ask for another election.

INTERSTATE RATE CUT EFFECTIVE.

Louisville, Ky.—Announcement was made here at the general offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co. that the reduction in its interstate passenger rate from three to two and one-half cents per mile is now effective. The cut will not be applied to interstate rates, however, for some time, though not later than July 1.

PLAN OPTION FIGHT

LEXINGTON MINISTERS MEET TO CONSIDER CAMPAIGN FOR THIS FALL.

Simultaneous Fight in Fayette, Bourbon and Clark Counties Will Be Made.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lexington, Ky.—A meeting of the Ministerial Association was held to consider propositions submitted by the Rev. A. N. Palmer, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, with regard to the part the churches will be willing to take in the local option fight to be inaugurated in this county this fall. As Mr. Palmer was not willing for his plans to become public at present, the meeting was held behind closed doors. It was understood, however, that there was much difference of opinion among those present and that no positive conclusion was reached. There were a number of clergymen present from adjacent counties, who are much interested in the local option campaign and the date of the proposed election was held in abeyance until such time as the concensus of opinion from the various counties as to a favorable election date can be obtained. It is understood that the plan for a simultaneous campaign recently published, to include Frankfort, Fayette, Bourbon and Clark counties, will be extended, if the proper co-operation can be obtained, to Montgomery, Anderson and Shelby counties, and providing for simultaneous local option election in all of these counties.

EXPERTS' MINE SCIENCE

Annual Meeting of Mining Institute to Be Held at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—The program of the annual meeting and first-aid meet of the Kentucky Mining Institute, to be held in this city on Friday and Saturday of this week, shows a number of unusually interesting features. The meeting will be held at the College of Mines and Metallurgy. The opening address on Friday morning will be by W. L. Moss, of Pineville, the retiring president of the institute. This will be followed by an address by Maj. R. U. Patterson, medical corps, U. S. A., who is in charge of the first-aid department of the American Red Cross. Papers will be read during the afternoon as follows: "Some Other Difficulties," by Mr. Strickland, mining engineer for the West Kentucky Coal company, Sturgis, Ky.; "Mine Motors," by E. Drennen, manager, Elkhorn division of the Consolidated Coal company, Jenkins, Ky.; "Mine Safety in the Lake Superior Copper District," by I. P. Tashoff, State University of Kentucky; "The Workmen's Compensation Law," by W. H. Cunningham, secretary of the Kentucky Mine Owners' association, Ashland, Ky.; "The New Mining Law," by C. J. Norwood, chief inspector of mines, Lexington, Ky.

At the banquet to be held on Friday evening Johnson N. Camden, of Versailles, will preside as toastmaster. The program of toasts includes addresses by President Henry H. Barker, of State University, and Van H. Manning, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Two series of moving pictures dealing with subjects appertaining to coal mining will be presented in the chapel of State University on Saturday morning, both being given by arrangement with the United States bureau of mines. The first, entitled "An American in the Making," will illustrate safety devices used for protection against accidents in industrial establishments. The second, "Safe Methods of Mining Bituminous Coal at the Mines of the United States Coal and Coke company, Gary, W. Va.," illustrates precaution against accidents in coal mines operated according to advanced methods.

STREET CAR FRANCHISE SOLD.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The Middlesboro street railway franchise was sold to Fred Moonau at public auction here, the purchase price being \$410 cash. Work will begin on the tracks within the next ninety days. The length of the main line is five miles.

COTTON FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

Louisville, Ky.—Financial difficulties of the Robinson-Hughes company, an old Louisville concern engaged in a commission business in cotton fabrics, led to the filing with the county clerk of a deed of assignment turning the company over to the Fidelity & Columbia Trust company. The trust company will begin at once the liquidation of the concern for the benefit of the creditors, among whom are included several Louisville banks and a number of Southern cotton mills.

ELMENDORF FARM HAS LARGE DAIRY

WILL SUPPLY QUEEN CITY WITH 1,500 GALLONS OF MILK DAILY.

IS A REMARKABLE INSTITUTION

Near Lexington Which is the Hobby of James B. Haggin, Wealthy New York Man—A Model Farm.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—The manicure and the barber are the latest adjuncts of a well-regulated dairy farm—and if you don't believe it, just visit the Elmendorf farm, near Lexington, where the gentle-uniformed boys, who are stationed at the gates to receive visitors, will take you around and show you. These facts, unusual as they may seem, will have a special significance to milk consumers, for soon 1,500 gallons of milk from the Elmendorf farm will be coming daily to the Cincinnati market, subject to the inspection and certification of the milk commission of the Academy of Medicine.

The Elmendorf farm covers an area of over 10,000 acres. It is owned by J. S. Haggin, a New York millionaire, with whom it is more of a hobby than a business proposition. C. H. Berryman, who is the general manager of the farm, is said to be the highest salaried farm manager in the world. It is claimed that the farm and its buildings, exclusive of stock, are worth over a million dollars. The dairy herd alone is an investment of something like \$700,000, the best breeds of dairy cattle being the rule. The cows have been subject to the tuberculin test of the federal inspectors, and when any show the slightest trace of tuberculosis or any other malignant disease, they are promptly eliminated.

One of the established institutions on the farm is a barber shop, where every milker must report to be shaved and manicured before he is permitted to proceed with his work. The farm also furnishes each milker and attendant with three clean white suits a day, in an effort to keep up a maximum of cleanliness. It is declared that nothing that money or human energy can accomplish to keep the milk at the highest possible standard has been overlooked. The milk house is built of white glass and even the atmosphere is sterilized at all hours of the day.

Another feature of the Elmendorf farm is an immense greenhouse, where winter fruits are grown for Haggin, and shipped to his home in New York. Haggin is said to be so particular in regard to his institution, and so disregardful of expense, that, at the completion of a new \$300,000 engine house, when he came to the conclusion that he did not like its location, he had it moved. In preparation for the shipments to Cincinnati, four special refrigerator cars have been ordered for exclusive service. Arrangements have been made here for a special siding for these cars.

WIND STORM DOES DAMAGE.

Glasgow, Ky.—A wind storm which swept over a portion of this country did considerable damage. The storm broke about five miles from town, between Lecta and Slickrock, along Beaver Creek, and the extent of the damage can only be surmised. Two houses were known to have been wrecked in the storm, that of Charlie Browning and a negro by the name of Bill Ellis. Ellis and his wife were both seriously hurt. It is not known whether any of Browning's family were injured or not.

Owing to all telephones in that section being in trouble, it is impossible to learn the extent of the damage. Stock in open pasture suffered greatly in the wake of the storm. The storm was followed by a downpour of rain, which almost amounted to a cloudburst. Much damage is believed to have been done forests, orchards, fencing and outbuildings, to say nothing of growing crops.

TO USE KENTUCKY HORSES.

Louisville, Ky.—That Kentucky horses may be used extensively in equipping the cavalry arm of the service in case of war with Mexico became known when Representative Helm, after a conference with war department officials, at Washington, stated that in all probability a horse purchasing depot of the army will be established in Central Kentucky.

EXPO. FUND GROWING FAST.

Louisville, Ky.—It was stated here that Kentucky is to have a building at the San Francisco Exposition, notwithstanding the fact that the general assembly has refused to pass a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000. James B. Haggin and John N. Camden, it is said, have each subscribed \$5,000, and in smaller amounts several other citizens have donated amounts bringing the total to \$17,500.

PARTY WITHOUT LIFE

Progressives Already Facing Certain Disintegration.

Have Fallen to Third or Fourth Place in Almost Every Election Recently Held—is a One-Man Party, With No Issue.

The Progressives today find themselves a party without an issue. That condition is the more precarious with the opening of a congressional campaign only a few months away and governors to be elected in Massachusetts, New York and other states. In New York the leaders of the party are endeavoring to make a personality supply the lack of an issue. They will ask Mr. Roosevelt to accept the Progressive nomination for governor. They declare: "Roosevelt will be our issue." Apparently the Progressives have forgotten that one reason Colonel Roosevelt left the country last autumn was to give his party an opportunity to demonstrate that it was not, as so many have charged, a "one-man party." Instead of making any headway, however, the Progressives have fallen to the third or fourth place in almost every election held save that in Massachusetts. Even there the party is today utterly bereft of an issue. There, as in New York, they are endeavoring to make personality take its place. Again they will appeal to Charles Sumner Bird to lead their forces, hope in spite of his sacrifice in two unsuccessful campaigns. Doubtless Mr. Bird hesitates to refuse a third nomination lest he be charged with deserting the party in its hour of direst need. Certainly there could be no justification for such a charge, but that fact is no assurance that it would not be brought. In their platforms the Democrats and Progressives in Massachusetts differ but little. Both are against representative government; both favor direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. Governor Walsh has declared for the recall, and that pledge is embodied in the Progressive platform, although it was not emphasized by Progressive candidates in the last campaign. The gradual dissolution of the third party is clearly shown today by this falling back upon a personality. The Progressive party today is what it has been since the day it was born, a one-man party, without an issue. Its life may be prolonged by artificial methods until after the next congressional election. Before 1916, however, its members will have been absorbed by the two old parties.

All Point to Republican Success.

This disintegration of the Progressive party will have an important effect upon the political complexion of the next house, and, coupled with some dissatisfaction with the Democratic administration, gives the Republicans good grounds for hope. There are 24 districts now represented in the house by Democrats where a change of from two hundred and fifty to one thousand votes will return a Republican. There is not a district in Iowa which would not be represented by a Republican if the entire Republican and Progressive strength should be concentrated upon a single candidate. A similar condition prevails throughout a large number of districts in the North and middle West.

"High Cost" Hypocrisy.

There is a lot of hypocrisy in this talk about reducing the high cost of living. A nation has reason to be rejoiced when it can afford to have prices on a high level. Prices were low in the United States during the panic of 1837, and they tended to become low during every panic thereafter. There could be no greater misfortune than an era of very low prices. They indicate stagnation and a lack of prosperity. There is a golden mean in prices as in everything else.—Public Ledger.

In the Field of Microscopy.

Under the new tariff, if not because of it, the costs of living have been lowered. The drop may not be perceptible to the average person. To some it never would be. But it has come to a slight degree, nevertheless, and from it every consumer is entitled to at least a grain of comfort.—Hartford Times (Dem.).

Unity Sure to Be Restored.

The movement toward the union of the two great parties opposed to Democratic rule and Democratic policies is nation-wide and gaining force steadily. It cannot be stopped. His effect will be a political revolution at Washington and in many of the states.

Statesmen and Politicians.

Apropos of ex-President Taft's fine definition of a statesman as opposed to a politician, the more of the one we have and the fewer of the other, the better it will be for the political health and prosperity of the nation.

Hardly a Pleasing Spectacle.

The spectacle of this government filling its treasury with enforced railroad rebates—the same sort of rebates in result as the Standard Oil company used to get—cannot be a pleasing one to honest Americans. Its continuance is a caustic comment upon the statesmen who are always urging laws to make everybody "honest" while complacently permitting the government of the United States itself to set an example of most flagrant dishonesty.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Events Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 10

THE UNJUST STEWARD.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 16:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT—"He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much; and he that is unrighteous in a very little is unrighteous also in much." Luke 16:10.

Again in one chapter (and here only) we have before us two of the Master's more famous parables, the unjust steward and the rich man and Lazarus. Both are parables of warning against the common sins of hypocrisy and gluttony. Luke links this teaching with the events in connection with our Lord's teaching about the lost things. There is clearly a close connection. The parable of the lost things was spoken directly to the Pharisees and scribes, that now before us to the disciples. The failure of the Pharisees as stewards of the things of God, the divine law, comes from Jesus, for those gathered as his disciples, teaching that will prepare them to fulfill perfectly the stewardship responsibilities. The story is both positive and negative, it is direct against covetousness, and its main purpose to us is how to use money, while we have it, so that it may bring us a recompense in the eternal world when it is gone (v. 9).

Immoral Acts Not Approved.
I. The Unrighteous Steward, vv. 1-3. Our Lord does not, of course, intend that this steward is to be our pattern in every respect. He is taking a "son of the world" (v. 8 R. V.) and showing us that, in the use of money entrusted to his care, he is making provision for the future. He is preparing himself against the time when his stewardship is taken from him. How much more shall a "son of the light" be shrewd, so to use the money entrusted to his stewardship, that when it is taken from him, he has provided for the future. The record does not imply that Jesus approved of the man's immoral actions. He is using the example of an unrighteous steward as a contrast to show how much more is to be expected from God or godly men, Luke 18:6, 7; 11:5-8; Matt. 12:11, 12. Recognizing these facts, the story is perfectly simple and straightforward. The dishonest "son of his age" has a wrong method, though his motive from this point of view is a wise and prudent one, clever in our modern use of that word. This does not condone his fraud, nor does our Lord command him. The contrast is established in the parable between men wholly of their age, and men, professedly, at least, sons of light. In their dealings with eternal things they had not shown the same astuteness as the former. Luke 15 deals with the heartless contempt of the Pharisees for those who are lost, while the parables of this chapter deal with stewardship—faithfulness (I Cor. 5:2).

On Higher Level.
II. The Use of Money, vs. 9-13. The value of this parable is in the actual teaching of Jesus which follows the parable. That is introductory, emphasizing the need for wisdom on the part of all stewards. After that we are on a higher level and in a clearer atmosphere. Unrighteous mammon means money, and to make friends "by means of the mammon of unrighteousness" (R. V.) is so to use our money for the godly poor as to win their love and that they may receive us into the eternal tabernacles to which they shall go, Matt. 19: 21; 25: 32-40; 6: 19; I Tim. 6: 17-19; Prov. 19: 17. As has been said, Jesus does not commend this steward for his wrong use of his master's money, but the steward of God has the right to bestow his Master's goods upon the needy, as that is the very reason they have been bestowed upon him—entrusted to his care. Matt. 24: 45; I Pet. 4: 10. Our entrance into the kingdom will be more abundant because of our liberality with God's money, Matt. 21: 23. This does not preclude faith, but rather, real faith worketh by love, Gal. 5: 6. James 2: 18 (R. V.). If we are faithful with that entrusted to our stewardship, God will entrust us with the "true riches." Our earthly riches belong to another (v. 12 R. V.), and we cannot serve "two masters." This story moves within the realm of material wealth, e. g., of mammon. It illustrates the higher wisdom of how mammon is to be used by the stewards of the kingdom of God. Verses 15 and 16 of this chapter reveal to us our Lord's reason for such an illustration. It was directed against the covetous and false stewards, the Pharisees, who "scolded at him because they were lovers of money." We are to use money so as to make friends, not friends for this present life, but for that life which lies beyond the grave.

Stewardship principles are always the same, no matter what the amount, "he that is unrighteous in a very little is unrighteous also in much." This argument is followed by two questions. The answer to the first is that no one ever commits the stewardship of spiritual things to those who are unfaithful in material things. A man shows by his faithfulness in material things whether he is to be entrusted with spiritual stewardship. The second question is answered in that men do not give that which is their own to those who have not been faithful as trustees.

Brother, Eh?

A certain curate was of a painfully nervous temperament, and in consequence was constantly making awkward remarks intended as compliments—to the bishop and others.

CHURCHES IN POLITICS

(Continued from 1st page.)

there for any purpose, he is there for the purpose of getting information for the benefit of the power which he represents, which is none other than the Pope of Rome. What is there connected with the American government that should demand the same representative from the Vatican as we get from a foreign country whose citizens are upon our shores and our citizens upon theirs, and where the trade and industry and commerce of our people are dependent upon the good-will and advantage secured through the diplomatic corps? It is a well known fact that Mr. Taft sent his military aid, Major Butts, to carry a special message to the Vatican of Rome and to bring back a reply therefrom, and that Major Butt had in his possession that reply when he went down on the ill-fated Titanic in April of 1912. What occasion has the President of the United States to send a special envoy to the Vatican of Rome, and why should any secret communication be sent by that power to the President of the United States in official capacity?

At the time that the American government took over the Philippines, through the efforts of our late President Wm. H. Taft, this government paid to the Vatican at Rome \$7,500,000 for their interest in the friar's land in the Philippines. The Vatican made claim for damage done to their church during the Philippine insurrection, of \$2,000,000. A commission appointed, consisting of three, one of whom was a representative of the Vatican, decided that the damage did not exceed \$350,000, yet through the efforts of Mr. Taft the Church of Rome was again paid \$420,000, or more than \$70,000 more than the commission awarded.

President Taft, during his incumbency of the president's chair, by his official order, divided the fund appropriated by the government for the education of the Indians, so that one-half went to the support of the Catholic and the other one-half to the government schools. In the Catholic schools sixty-five nuns in their garb taught such branches and dogmas as they saw fit, or rather, as they were instructed to teach by the bishop and priests under whom they worked. In the government schools 210 teachers were employed, and yet these 210 receive no more funds than did the 65. Is not this discrimination, and in whose favor is it found? It is a well known fact and of common knowledge that the Catholic church is first, last and all the time opposing the American schools. From the earliest days of our recollection you can remember of hearing public schools denounced as the Godless schools, and it is their desire to have all education turned over to them and if they cannot have it all, they are demanding and each year are clamoring more vigorously for division of the school fund. In the State of Massachusetts there is upon the statute books that law providing for the division of the fund between the Catholic and public schools. There are places in this very State of Minnesota, one of them is Le Sueur county, where there is paid \$750 a year to the support of a school taught by the nuns in their secular habits and where the branches taught are those prescribed by those in authority in the Roman church. In the northern part of the State there are places where similar conditions can be found to exist. In two district schools history had been supplanted and the catechism placed in its stead. If you go into our public libraries you will find on the shelves for circulation and readily obtained, any work that is thought to be advantageous in the promulgation and propagation of the dogmas taught in this church, while anything that is contrary to their teachings and belief is carefully suppressed.

Hardly a week passes by without our hearing of some church dignitary like Gibbons, Farley or O'Connell demanding that tax money shall be distributed to the Catholic parochial schools. If you engage any prelate in conversation in this matter, they will tell you that most emphatically they are demanding this distribution. Some of them are going as far as to demand the entire fund be turned over to them for educational purposes. If there is any doubt in your mind as to whether this should be done or not, we would ask you to examine the curriculum of the parochial school also, and then compare it with that of the public school, also that it a limited amount of arithmetic, reading and writing supplemented by a liberal supply of catechism will as well fit a man for the economic struggle in this world as the curriculum used in the public schools and supplemented by the high school and the university? In answering this, compare this country with the church dominating Spain, Portugal, Mexico and the South and Central American countries.

A person who was far more than twenty years a teacher in the parochial schools of Chicago, says: "Answering the statement by Father Dorney, of Chicago, in the Chicago American, that the crime wave of Chicago shows a need of early religious training, I am inclined to answer and remind him that the McGrath gang that so long terrorized Chicago hailed from the Brothers School conducted by the Jesuits on Twelfth street, in which I later taught. Bud Higgins, hanged in Chicago, came from their school; Kirwin, who died in the pen after a career of crime, attended no other than the parochial school of my own city. I also know that the four who killed the truck farmer were of the Polish parochial school. I am inclined to hold them responsible for nine-tenths of the crime of the present day society."

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in a public address given in Detroit, Michigan, declared that the church will not come into its own until there are more Catholics in Congress and in the State Legislature. Cardinal Gibbons says: "Elect none but Christian men to offices." It is needless to say that the epes of Cardinal Gibbons and his party, none but Catholic are considered as Christians. O'Connell threatens the formation of a Catholic party unless the existing parties bow to the will of the church. In Dubuque Archbishop Ireland vigorously decried the public demand for the popular election of United States Senators. You note that these church dignitaries are always foremost in the opposition to any reform and progressive idea. They are against equal suffrage and the most aggressive opponents of Socialism. It is their contention in all lines that the Vatican of Rome shall construe and interpret all matters, and that its decision must be accepted blindly, without appeal. It is well known that during our 1912 presidential campaign from the pulpits of Catholic churches of this country repeated orders were read directing every Catholic to vote for President Taft. As to what effect this might have, you can draw some conclusion from the statement of Bishop Vaughan, who, in answer to the question, "Would the priest be warranted in withholding any sacrament of the church from a man by reason of his preferring one candidate to another?" He replies, "Absolutely speaking, he would, because a priest is not only warranted, but bound to withhold the sacrament from a man who is about to commit a mortal sin." Therefore, gentlemen, it is a mortal sin for you to have any political preference; for you to exercise your right of citizenship and franchise guaranteed you by the Constitution of the United States and of the State in which you live. Dr. Brownson, another church dignitary says, "Heretofore we have taken our politics from one or another of the parties which divide the country and have suffered the enemies of our religion to impose their political doctrines upon us, but it is time for us to begin to teach the country itself those morals and political doctrines which flow from the teachings of our own church." Bishop Spotswood says, "No one who is truly at heart a thorough Catholic can give his entire adhesion to a Protestant party, for by his doing so he divides his allegiance which he owes entirely to the church." This same man also says, "I would rather a half of the people of this nation should be brought to the stake and burned, than one man should read the Bible and form his judgment from its contents."

The pages of history are full of the instances of aggression of the papal power in a political way. It commenced in this country as early as 1814 and it is continued without interruption to the present day. It is a significant thing that the assassins of our three martyred presidents, as well as the attempted assassin of Ex-president Roosevelt, were members of the Catholic faith. Surratt, one of the Lincoln conspirators, was helped across to Canada and secreted for three months by the Bishop of Montreal. This is a peculiar coincident, to say the least.

The Pope sent a letter to Jeff Davis and also the Bishops in this

\$100 REWARD

FOR WOMEN'S BRAINS

Every Housekeeper in America
has a Chance to Win It.

We are continually seeking ideas to develop a new Quaker Valley Household Labor Saver or improve an old one. We have recently just recently—confess it—learned to turn to women instead of men for this sort of assistance. And that's the story in a nutshell of the Standup Scrubber—Clara Kling Clothespin Bag came into being. We paid a woman a handsome sum for this idea, and yet it's such a simple notion! You'll wonder why you didn't think of it yourself. The reason probably is that you have never been properly exposed to useful inventions.

Here's a chance for you to be for every housewife in America. Now we also manufacture the STANDUP SCRUBBER—that wonderful little machine that takes all the hard work out of keeping the house clean—no more ladders, no more climbing on roofs, more stooping and wearing the life out on the hands and knees to clean a floor.

The Standup Scrubber is a man's invention. But wouldn't it be glorious achievement to the credit of womankind if YOU should improve it? We believe this is possible, notwithstanding it is today admittedly the only practical scrubbing machine on the market.

We know you will be delighted with the Standup Scrubber, and yet it may be possible for you to make it better. Please write us with any little change or addition that would make it more perfect. Now for every such suggestion that you send us, that we adopt, we will give you a \$100 reward.

Invention to make housework easier, we will give

4 ft. Handle saves back.
Wrings like a Clothes Wringer.
Renewable Brush.
Renewable Endless Mop.

One Hundred Dollars in Gold

Every lady purchasing a Standup Scrubber is entitled to share in this distribution of \$100 prizes. With every Scrubber & Clothespin Bag will be included free. When you send in your suggestions you must give us the date of the patent stamped on each article and the name of the dealer or manufacturer you purchased them. Mail your suggestions to E. E. STEVENS, president Quaker Valley Mfg. Company, Aurora, Illinois. Buy your Standup Scrubber and get your Clothespin Bag free from your local dealer. The price is \$1.50.

Not all dealers sell the Standup Scrubber; so, if you wish, upon receipt of the price, we'll ship you one by parcel-post, prepaid, and include a Clara Kling Clothespin Bag free of charge. Remember, if you have any good labor-saving notion for the home, it is worth \$100 in gold, provided you are an owner of a Standup Scrubber.

Quaker Valley Mfg. Co.,
Aurora, Ill.

All the Portraits of Kentucky's Governors Free.

It is only to be given as a premium with The Evening Post and The Mountain Advocate.

Here's our great 1914 offer:

Evening Post, daily, one year, regular price \$3.00
Kentucky Governors' Wall Chart, regular price 1.50
The Mountain Advocate 1.00
You get them all for \$3.00

Call at our office and see this magnificent chart, or send for circular giving description.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

country at that time in which it was directed that the Catholic church and the Bishops were to take Jeff Davis under their supreme protection, and that President Lincoln was denounced as an apostate and one whom every man had the right, according to the canonical laws of Rome, to kill. In reply to the exhortation on the part of Ex-Father Chiniquy, that Lincoln pay more attention to the protection of his life and that he cease to expose himself as he had done in the past, President Lincoln himself replied as follows: "Prof. Morse," who by the way is the Morse who invented the telegraph, "is of the same mind with you. It is indeed the most perfidious act which could occur under present circumstances. You are perfectly correct when you say it was to detach the Roman Catholics we had enrolled themselves in our army. Since the publication of that letter a greater number of them have deserted their banner and turned traitors, very few comparatively have remained true to their oath of fidelity. The records of the war department at Washington show that 72 per cent of the Irish who enlisted for the Civil War deserted, 10 per cent of Germans and 5 per cent of the native Americans." Lincoln further continues and says, "We have the daily proof that their indignation, their malice and their hatred against me are one-hundred fold intensified."

There is proof that the New York riots in 1862 were the work of Bishop Hughes and his emissaries, and when President Lincoln wrote to Bishop Hughes telling him that the whole country would hold him responsible for the riots if he did not stop it at once, he gathered the rioters around his palace, calling them his dear friends, invited them to go back home peacefully and all was finished.

In the year of 1909 a custom was introduced in Washington called the Pan-American Mass. This was conducted by Cardinal Gibbons on Thanksgiving Day and on one hand was seated William Howard Taft and on the other Justice White, of the Supreme Court, not as individuals, but as President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We wish to ask you if you call to mind any instance when any other demonstration asked these two officials or any other officials of this country to be present in a similar case, and we further ask you why either man as an official of this government should be present in response to such an invitation. We exhort you to investigate thoroughly for yourself and when the time comes again for you to cast your votes and choose your representatives, choose only such as who openly or secretly concede no superior authority to any foreign political or ecclesiastical power whatever.

OUR BIG OFFER

The Biggest Combination Bargain of Standard Publications Ever Offered

HERE IS THE OFFER:

The Mountain Advocate, weekly	-	1 year \$1.00
The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer	-	1 year 1.00
Farm and Fireside, semi-monthly	-	1 year .50
Household Journal and Floral Life, monthly	1 year	.25
Poultry Husbandry, monthly	-	1 year .50
To-Day's Magazine, monthly	-	1 year .50

Our Special Bargain Price For all Six, Each One Year, Only \$1.75

We consider this the biggest and best bargain we have ever been able to offer our readers. Our own publication heads the list. The other FIVE have millions of readers and are too well known to need a further introduction.

Please remember our contract with the publishers is limited and this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Take advantage now while the opportunity is yours and you will not regret the investment. If you are already a subscriber to any of the above your subscription will be extended one year from time it expires.

Call or mail all orders to

The Mountain Advocate,

Barbourville, - Kentucky.

Collier's

The National Weekly

First Time in Clubs

Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers

Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the newsstand, we have arranged to offer it and our combination publication for a year for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

What You Get in Collier's

Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the wide country. Not only is it the greatest and best illustrated magazine in the world, but it is a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

1000 Editorials
600 News Photos
250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
2 Complete Novels

Collier's \$2.50 Both for only

MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE \$2.50

Duty Plain.

You know your duty. No man ever looked for it and did not find it—Philip Brooks.

They Fear The Light.



Barbourville Light, Heat & Power Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Barbourville, Kentucky.

Who do the wrong—burglars, sneak thieves and that ilk. Turn on the light. To do it instantaneously when needed, to flood room, house, intruder or welcome guest with brilliant light see us about the installation of electric light, its wiring, fixtures, push buttons and other equipment. Our estimate will please you only less than the light we'll let into your room.

Sad Case Indeed.

A rural correspondent of an exchange, reporting the disappearance of a citizen who had his head hurt, says: "It is believed that owing to the head trouble he is suffering from an abbreviation of the mind and has either wandered away, unable to give any account of himself, or that he has made away with himself while suffering from his mental condition. The case is a sad one, and every effort is being made to relieve the suspense to his family as to his whereabouts."

Epigram Worth Hearing.
Joubert, the great master of exquisite epigrams, wrote many on friendship. As he was a man of many friends, and never lost one, his wise sayings may be taken as the flowers of his experience. One of the best of them is: "When my friend is blind in one eye, I look at him in profile." If we keep this suggestion in mind, perhaps we shall make and keep friends as Joubert did.

Leaders Laid the Foundation.

In manual toil, in commerce, in education and in public service, at home, at the council board, in the church, there is not a bit of routine you can put your hand to, but the saints and heroes were at the beginning of it. "Princes dug this well, yea, the nobles of the people hollowed it out with their scepters and with their staves."—George Adam Smith.

Contempt of Court.

"If you say another word I'll commit you," said an angry judge to a witness before the court. "And if your lordship does that," came the quick reply, "it's myself that has the consolation of knowing that I am not the worst thing your lordship has committed!"—Exchange.



Hotel Henry Watterson

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The South's most popular priced, modern hotel. Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the very heart of the retail shopping district and near all the theatres.

Finest Cafe in Louisville, with moderate prices.

Cafe Breakfast from 25¢ up; noon meal 50¢; table de luxe Dinner, 6 to 8 p.m. Also elaborate à la carte service in Restaurant.

Rathskeller open from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. Orchestral and vocal music.

ROOM PRICES

With running water and private toilet \$1 per day
With private bath \$1.50 up to \$3.50 per day

Large sample rooms with private bath \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

Ancient Irish Words.
The three most ancient words in the Irish language, it is said, are Tor, a tower; Cir, a hound, and Bo, a cow.

You are cordially invited to make this hotel your headquarters while in Louisville, even if only for a day. Have your mail and packages addressed here. You will always be a welcome guest.

ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE

WARREN
(by Mutt)

Mack Bradley, of Bennettsville, was in Warren this week.

W. G. Martin and S. P. Carmack went to Barbourville Monday.

Superintendent Raney went to Barbourville last Friday on business.

Roy Regers spent a couple of days in the city of Barbourville last week.

J. R. Tugge, of Belknap Hardware Company, Louisville, was in town Monday.

Don R. Beeson, the architect, of Johnson City, came over Monday and spent a few days with in Warren.

Sam U. Steffner, of Chattanooga Armature Works, spent several days in Warren last week in the interest of his company.

C. N. Crockett, an expert armaturer winder, came over from Pulaski, Va., last week and has gone to work for the Carter people.

Mrs. Henry Nolen, formerly Miss Jimmie Hemphill, of Artemus, was a pleasant visitor of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Westerfield, for several days last week.

Miss Minnie Bell Smith, the very attractive daughter of J. W. Smith, the lumber man, came over from St. Paul, Va., last week and will spend several weeks the guest of her father at the Club House.

C. E. Orebaugh, the photographer of Middlesboro, spent a few days in Warren this week taking pictures of the camp and some of its handsome young men to be used in some matrimonial paper. Raney and Lindsey are going to run a full page advertisement. Here's hoping.

A very informal dance was given by the Dancing Club Monday evening at the Buda Theater. Those dancing were:

Dr. and Mrs. Sned, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Martin, Misses Smith, Downham, Lytton, Parker and Westerfield, and Messrs. Raney, Carmack, Lindsay, Stone, Denton and Steffner, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The Club intends to give these informal dances every month and annual dance will be given in June or July.

WOOLUM NEWS

(By Blue Eyes)

Theo Abner, of White's Branch, was in Woolum Sunday.

James Blevins and Sawyers Bundy were in Richland Sunday.

Henry and Gilbert Cobb enjoyed their trip to New Bethel fine Sunday.

Green Hammons and Lee Cole were here looking for their girls Sunday.

Lee Cole, of Barbourville, was visiting in Woolum Saturday and Sunday.

A large crowd attended church at Antioch Saturday and Sunday and report nice time.

Miss Bell Cole, of White's Branch, visited Mrs. Hannah Smith Saturday and Sunday.

Tye Lewis and Miss Allie Bundy seemed to be enjoying themselves fine Sunday evening.

Misses Matilda Blevins and Ollie Cobb, of Woolum, attended church at New Bethel Sunday and report a good time.

SPRUCE NEWS.

(By Paul)

J. R. Cobb is very sick this week.

Lona Cox, of Disappointment, was here Sunday.

H. Sprinkles, of Woolum, was here Friday on business.

Theo Abner, of Lake, was calling on Miss Bertha Hammons Sunday.

David Cobb and Miss Bertha Peavley attended church at New

Bethel Sunday.

Dry weather in this part and farmers are having no trouble burning their brush and logs.

Loyd Abner attended church at Antioch Sunday and caught some fair maiden over there.

Capt. John Smith and Jim Gregory are clearing a big new ground in low gap this Spring.

KNOX FORK

(Country Lad)

Hiram Jarvis left Sunday for Wilton.

Jesse Johnson visited relatives at Grays Sunday.

Garret Blanton went to Callahan Sunday night.

George and Arthur Smith visited Dock Jones Sunday.

J. Carter Ball left Monday for Jackson to visit relatives.

Walter Jarvis says he likes to go to Harris Humfleet's alright.

Henry Smith was at W. R. Burnett's Monday on business.

John Blanton says he likes to go to Henry Smith's for he has a graphophone.

Best wishes to the ADVOCATE.

SWAN LAKE

(By Sherley)

Had a nice rain here Monday.

C. E. Terrell called on his best girl Sunday.

T. C. McNeil was the guest of R. M. Jackson Sunday.

R. M. Jackson made a business trip to Barbourville Saturday.

Mrs. Anna Terrell spent Monday with Miss Maggie Terrell.

Lula Jackson was the guest of Mary McNeil Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Jane Powell was the guest of Mrs. Mary Fultz Sunday evening.

Misses Alza and Della Sanders were visiting Miss Bertha Partin Friday.

Misses Siller and Rachel Fultz were the guests of Mary McNeil Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Adams spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks at Logan Gap.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Terrell and little son Vernon, visited Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Heath Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Elliott returned home Tuesday after spending several days with relatives at King.

Quite a crowd of boys, of this place, attended Indian Creek singing Sunday and all report a nice time.

HAMMOND

(By Kid)

Farmers are behind on their farm work.

Harrison Smith is visiting his sister, Mrs. Millie Clark.

Henderson Mills, who has been teaching in Georgia, was visiting homefolks Sunday.

Victor Hammons, who has just recovered from smallpox, was with homefolks Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Clark, of Macedonia branch, is visiting her son, Will T. Clark, at Brice's creek.

J. F. Messer calls on his best girl, Nancy Anne Mills, rain or shine, with a smile on his countenance that the rain could not wash off.

Allen Messer continues his attentions to a bright young lady of this section. It looks now as if there might be wedding in the near future.

Isaac Smith just returned from Shenoa Hollow, and from the smile on his face he must have been successful in landing his ship in matrimonial waters.

Clearren McKinney is a rounder, and can round up more of the fair sex than any cow boy of the plains could do with the same amount of booze, lasso, cards and pistol, could round up in a week.

HORN BRANCH

(Dad)

Henry Martin spent Sunday with his best girl.

Henderson Mills was in this section, the first of last week.

Lawrence Smith, of Fletcher, was here Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Maggie and Lucy Rowland attended Church here Sunday.

James Hammons planted some corn last week—near about an acre, he avers.

Eva Abner and Myrtle Fisher were visiting on Horn Branch, Saturday night.

Dallas Martin and H. B. Bennett, of this place, were in Barbourville Saturday.

Are you interested in what is taking place day by day all over the world? If you are you Need THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

If there is an agent in your town give him a trial order one month—Daily 50 cents, with Sunday 75 cents.

If there is no agent in your town give your order to the paper in which this advertisement appears (you may get a special clubbing rate,) or send the order direct to the Courier-Journal.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL has been discontinued, but FARM AND FAMILY, a most excellent illustrated monthly magazine, is a worthy successor. The price is only 25 cents a year. Ask for a sample copy.

DAILY
Courier-Journal

\$6.00 a Year

SUNDAY
Courier-Journal\$2.00 a Year
REAL NEWSPAPERS

Best National News

Best State News

Best Local News

Best Market Reports

Best Foreign News

Best Political News

Best of Everything

Best for Everybody

To Dissolve Gum.
If you were ever unfortunate enough to find a piece of chewing gum sticking tenaciously to your shoe or your chair or your rug or any of your other belongings you probably came to the righteous conclusion that chewing gum was the most tenacious and stickiest substance in the world. There is one thing that will dissolve it completely and quickly, and that is gasoline. So if ever again you are troubled by its unbroken presence dissolve it with gasoline.

"Penny Wise, Pound Foolish."
We heard on the street the other day of a man who claimed he was too poor to take his home paper, but all the same he read a notice in one of our county papers, telling how to prevent a horse from slobbering, and sent for the recipe. When the \$1.50 worth of information came it said: "Teach your horse how to spit."—Spencer (Ore.) Journal.

Good Will Toward All.
How admirable is he who does such grace to his own nature that he will never meet any man with ready-provided suspicion. He carries toward mankind that presumption of innocence . . . which never ceases to be surprised at the spectacle of meanness and malignity.—David Wason.

Romance of Modern Life.
"But, Helen, how did you make the acquaintance of your second husband?" "It was quite romantic. I was out walking with my first when my second husband came along in a motor and ran him down. That was the beginning of our friendship."—Tit-Bits.

Simplified Spelling.
"Why did you take Elvira away from school, Anthony?" a gentleman asked his gardener one day. Anthony sniffed scornfully: "'Cause de teacher ain't satisfactory tub me. What you reckon she tell dat chile yestiddy? She low dat IV spell four, when even an idjut 'ud know dat it spells ivy."

Still a Chance.
"She has a heart of stone!" "Peraps not." "She has! I can make no impression upon it!" "Have you tried a diamond?"—Houston Post.

To Start Even.
Mose—"Wouldn't you like to see wealth more equally divided?" Ab—"Suttinly, suttinly; just as soon as Ah's spent dis 50 cents."

Artificial Eyes.
The making of artificial eyes involves eight distinct processes, each of which requires much patient skill and considerable art.

Serenity Best.
Passion is out of place in any discussion and more than ever in a right cause, for it befogs and bemuddles it.—Gogol.

Optimist and Pessimist.
The optimist tells who won the game. The pessimist tells who lost it.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Uncle Eben.
"I have noticed," said Uncle Eben, "dat when somebody dat neber fought hollers foh war, dem as has been to one is liable to keep still an' look mighty thoughtful."

Absolutely Necessary.
"So, you've been to a fortune teller again?" Now, Bridget, do you really believe in fate?" "Sure, ma'am, and what else would we walk wid?"—Baltimore American.

Good Combination.
A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good-natured.—Addison.

Aitother Likely.
In a Western town a Mr. Cobb married a Miss Webb, and it was said he fell in love with her as soon as he spied her.

Do Your Share.
If you want it to be a sunny world stop wearing a cloud on your brow.—Florida Times-Union.

First Known Use of Asbestos.
The first use of asbestos was in the manufacture of crematory robes for the ancient Romans.

Changed.
First Chorus Lady—"What do you think, dear? George is back from Alaska, stony-broke, and so altered that you would hardly know him!" Second Chorus Lady—"I'm sure I shan't, dear."—Judge.

Hard Luck.
Our notion of hard luck is to be overworked on a government job.—Atchison Globe.

Are You a Woman?

Take Cardui

The Woman's Tonic
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGISTS

Flight of Life.
Child! Child! No more! As if driven on by unseen spirits, the sun steeds of time are running away with the light chariot of our destiny, and for us remains nothing except with high courage to hold fast the reins, and now to the right, now to the left, from a boulder on one hand or a precipice on the other, to guide the steeds in safety. Whither it goes who can say? One scarcely remembers whence he came.—From Goethe's Egmont.

Cleaning the Squawker.
Little Marjorie was running down the street, blowing a toy balloon, when she slipped and fell prostrate in the mud. "Boo, hoo, hoo!" she cried lustily. "Now my squawker is all dirty." "Never mind, dearie," consoled a kindly old lady who happened to be passing. "We'll soon make that all right again." And with her nice, clean handkerchief the dear old soul carefully wiped the little girl's mouth.—Judge.

How Fear Paralyzes.
Fear ties our hands, lame us and befores our minds, so that we do nothing lest we make mistakes. Pessimism is fear carried to the last degree, and the pessimist is not satisfied with stopping his own activity, but tries to prevent others from doing anything because he sees all the dark side of life and none of the bright side.—Exchange.

Land Constantly in Motion.
Most people know in a general way that large portions of the United States have in the past been covered by the ocean, but it is perhaps not so generally known that the continent is now rising in some places and sinking in others. There is every reason to believe that minor movements of the land are constantly taking place.

Real Work Means Production.
Real work consists of producing something. No matter what it is, whether splitting fence posts or rolling barrels from the point where they are wanted to the point where they are, its qualification lies in the fact that something is done for which mankind will be the better.

Ways to Truth.
There are two ways of reaching truth—by reasoning it and by feeling it out. All the profoundest truths are felt out. The deep glances into truth are got by love. Love a man, that is the best way of understanding him. Feel a truth, that is the only way of comprehending it.—F. W. Robertson.

First of All Things is Work.
"My advice to all boys is, 'Work!' They can't all be geniuses, but they can all work; and without work even the most brilliant genius will be of very little good"—Sir John Mills.

Only the Seventh.
Guest—"Delightful party you are having tonight, old fellow." Host—"Yes, I am giving it to my wife. It is the seventh anniversary of her twenty-eighth birthday."—Censor.

Much Work on Small Box.
The construction of a cigar box may seem to be a very simple matter to the novice, but the box passes through nineteen processes before it is ready to receive the cigars.

Swiss Forests Conserved.
Of the total 2,258,000 acres of forest in Switzerland, covering nearly one-fourth of the country, 1,679,000 are under government control and protection.

Mining Under Difficulties.
Nearly fifty tons of water had to be raised out of the mines of South Staffordshire, England, last year to every ton of mineral.

Fault-Finding an Easy Matter.
The fault-finder—it is his nature's plague to spy into abuses and oft his jealousy shapes faults that are not—Shakespeare.

They Are Limitless.
Truth and honesty set a limit to our efforts which impudence and hypocrisy easily overstep.—Hazlitt.

The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

Royal Baking Powder
has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

PERSONALS

Dr. Samuel Bennett is visiting in our city this week.

C. G. Jackson, of Swan Lake, was in town on business Tuesday.

Mrs. C. M. Kelton returned Monday night from a visit to relatives at Rim.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cain, of Grays, are here this week the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Mat Freeman.

Hon. James M. Wilson, Mayor of the city, is in Georgetown this week representing the local camp in the M. W. A., of the State.

Miss Clara Campbell, of Indian Creek, has been the guest of Misses Nancy and Lura Faulkner and Miss Myrtle Cole for the past week.

Col. John G. Matthews, of this place, who is in Battle Creek, Mich., was one of the guests at the banquet Tuesday at the Battle Creek Sanitarium in honor of newly arrived visitors.

Mrs. Etta Stansberry is in Cincinnati this week.

Judge Roher, of Middlesboro, was in this city Thursday.

Circuit Court closes here tomorrow. We will give a general synopsis of the term next week.

Don't fail to attend the picture show Saturday night. It will be alright. Mr. Davidson is soon to install a new machine and it will be better than now.

The Sons of Veterans will meet in the old Masonic Hall Saturday night. All comrades are urgently requested to attend.

Miss Roberta Cole is the city agent for a dry-cleaning company of Louisville and solicits your patronage.

R. W. Cole will leave Sunday morning for Richmond to attend the Great Council of Red Men, to be held there on the 12 and 13. He will visit his sister, Mrs. J. T. Kellum, Sunday and Monday.

The circulation of this paper will, as we predicted, pass the 2000 mark by June 1st, then we will try to put it over the 3000 mark before the first of January, 1915. Will you not help us? Ask your neighbor to take the paper thus doing he and this paper a kindness.

Judge Sampson will go to Williamsburg Sunday to begin a five weeks term of court there Monday, and from there will go to Whitley City, McCreary County, for a four weeks term, the Knox Circuit Court will convene again on the first Monday in September (Sept., 7th).

Attention, Ladies

A mass meeting of the ladies of Barbourville and immediate vicinity will be held at the Court House Friday night, May 15, at which meeting plans and ways and means of caring for the old soldiers during their stay with us will be discussed. All women who are interested in the old soldiers are urgently requested to attend. Men are also cordially invited.

THE CHURCHES

Christian

Sunday School promptly at 9:30 and communion at 10:45.

There will be no preaching in the morning in order to give all who desire to go to the special service at the Baptist Church the opportunity to do so.

"Mothers' Day" will be observed in the evening with special music and sermon to suit the occasion.

J. W. Ligon, Minister.

The Ladies' Aid will meet Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Mrs. F. R. Barner, at her home on Barner Ave., all members are requested to attend.

Methodist

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. A. M. Decker, Superintendent.

There will be no preaching in this church next Sunday morning as our people desire to worship with the Baptists and hear the baccalaureate sermon that is to be delivered by Rev. J. M. Roddy, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church, Middlesboro.

Our evening service will be held as usual at 7:30 o'clock; the subject of the sermon will be "The Mothers of the New Testament." The male quartette will render two selections appropriate to a mother's service. Come and bring your mother if she is living and able to come; if she is not living come and reflect on all she taught, how she kissed and loved and prayed, and seek her again through Jesus.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Everybody cordially invited to attend all these services.

E. R. Overly, Pastor.

The Ladies' Aid will meet Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. P. L. Ports, at her home on Pine Street; all members requested to be present.

New Corporations

The following articles of incorporation have been approved by Secretary of State C. F. Creelius:

Jefferson Co.—Sancitified Church of God, Highland Park, incorporators: Hayes Green, G. W. Ridley, J. Thumbs.

Gets Big Appointment

We received a card from the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Binghamton, New York, announcing the appointment of Mr. John E. Byrley, formerly of this city, now of Frankfort, Ky., as manager of this company for Eastern Kentucky with offices at 511 Capitol Avenue, Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. Byrley is a Mountain man, having been born and reared in this city. He is a man of more than ordinary ambition and energy and has had quite an experience in this kind of work and you can bet your last cent on John that he will make good. Here's one for you, John, we wish you all kinds of success.

Both Legs Cut Off

News was received here late yesterday afternoon from Artemus, three miles east of here, that Jack Mills was run over by the Cumberland train severing both legs. Dr. Logan was called to attend him.

Pardoned

Marcks Hershberg, who was sentenced to serve a term of several years in the State Reform School, for breaking into Union College and taking from the office of the President of the College a collection of rare coins which were worth about \$800 to \$1000, was pardoned by Lieut. Gov. McDermott during Gov. McCreary's absence from the State.

Big Pow Wow Next Week

The following members of Tehoupioulous Tribe, who are all Past Sachems, will attend the Great Council at Richmond Tuesday and Wednesday of next week: W. H. McDonald, Past Great Sachem, Chas. Davis, Great Sachem, C. G. Black, E. H. Cannon, T. S. Fuller, J. A. Stansberry, C. B. Donaldson, A. L. Parker, R. H. Newitt, Robt. W. Cole, R. L. Riley, I. H. Golden, W. R. Barner, W. H. Green and J. T. Beddow.

Roofing Problem.

We are carrying an advertisement for the Cortright Roofing people, solving the roofing problem for all kinds of buildings, and if your roof leaks Cortright Metal Shingles will stop it, and to stay stopped longer than any roofing in our knowledge, this office having recently been covered with this roofing and is now enjoying the change from a leaky cover to a dry cozy shop. J. H. Blackburn, of this city, is the Cortright salesman, and being a practical carpenter, he can solve the roofing problem for you.

Accepts Invitation.

Mr. G. F. Bretz received the following letter from Mr. John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., accepting an invitation to attend the State Encampment of the G. A. R. which meets here May 10th and 11th:

Washington, D. C.,

May 5th, 1914.

Comrade G. F. Bretz,
Com. John G. Eye Post, G. A. R.
Barbourville, Ky.

Comrade:

I have written to Mr. Robison thanking him for his kind invitation, and accepting his hospitality during my visit to your Department Encampment.

I shall be glad to see you again at Barbourville.

Yours fraternally,

John C. McElroy, Editor,
National Tribune.

CORROBORATION.

OF INTEREST TO BARBOURVILLE READERS.

For months Barbourville citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, by residents of this locality.

Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proven reliable?

Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of endorsement?

The following statement should carry conviction to the minds of every Barbourville reader:

Mrs. Julia A. Parker, College Hill London, Ky., says: "I was laid up with my back and kidneys and confined to the house. My back ached constantly and was so painful that I couldn't lift. I would be up one day and down the next and was always suffering from the terrible ache in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I began taking them. They helped me wonderfully and by using them I have escaped all the sufferings of the previous winters. I gladly confirm what I said several years ago commanding Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50¢, at all dealers. Don't get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Parker had. Foster-Millburn Co., Proprietary, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

WANTED

I want to buy dogwood timber, delivered at the mill, near Sam Hays' at Barbourville depot. I will pay \$9.00 per cord on delivery. For particulars call on or address, J. M. Patterson, Mgr., may 8-ff Barbourville, Ky.

HAPPY MOTHERHOOD

The happiness of motherhood is often checked because the mother's strength is not equal to her cares, while her unselfish devotion neglects her own health.

It is a duty of husband or friend to see that she gets the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion, which is not a drug or stimulant but nature's concentrated oil-food tonic to enrich and enliven the blood, strengthen the nerves and aid the appetite. Physicians everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion for overworked, nervous, tired women; it builds up and holds up their strength. Get Scott's at your nearest drug store.

Special Judge

Judge J. W. Cammack, of Owen-ton, came here Tuesday and presided as special Judge in the case of J. D. Black against J. D. Main, J. D. Jarvis, J. D. Tugge &c., and the case of Mayme Johnson, admrx., vs. Mildred Faulkner &c., Peoples News Printing Co. vs. Chas. Davis; G. P. Bain vs. First National Bank, and some other cases of importance.

Insects Worth Protecting.

Among the common insects of the household are two which are friends of the housewife. If she realized this fact, she would protect them, instead of taking every opportunity to kill them. One of them is the spider, and the other is the so-called "centipede," or "earwig." But the latter is neither an earwig (which is quite a different kind of creature), not yet a centipede. It is a "myriapod," and has fifteen pairs of legs. Like the spider, it is predaceous, attacking and devouring flies and other "undesirables."

London's Foreign Quarter.

Soho, the district around which now centers the night life of London, is one of the most interesting parts of the old city. In the last 300 years it has changed from the most fashionable residential quarter through the stages of aristocratic bohemianism and business invasion to becoming the most distinctive foreign quarter and the nucleus of that little section where life begins at midnight and ends with early breakfast, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

Eccentric Inn Names.

We are losing most of our eccentric inn names, but in Germany they are adding to them. Berlin now boasts the "Comfortable Chicken," "Cold Frog," "Stiff Dog," "Thirsty Pelican," "Dirty Parlor," "Musical Cats," "Boxers Den," and "Lame Louse." Leipzig has "The Old Straw Bag," Stadtohe an "Open Bunghole," and the vicinity of many a cemetery in the Fatherland is graced by a "Last Tear."—London Chronicle.

Curtain.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English satirist, was an extraordinarily stout man. An English newspaper, describing a meeting at which Mr. Chesterton was the principal speaker, said: "Mr. Chesterton then mounted the platform, and the chairman was seen no more for half an hour."

Colds

should be "nipped in the bud," for it allowed to run unchecked, serious results may follow. Numerous cases of consumption, pneumonia, and other fatal diseases, can be traced back to a cold.

At the first sign of a cold, protect yourself by thoroughly cleansing your system with a few doses of

THEDFORD'S BLACK- DRAUGHT

the old reliable, vegetable liver powder.

Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of Madison Heights, Va., says: "I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught for stomach troubles, indigestion, and colds, and find it to be the very best medicine ever used. It makes an old man feel like a young one."

Insist on Thedford's, the original and genuine. E-67

RE-NU-LAC

"WORKS WONDERS"

There's Always Something Around the House that needs Refinishing—
An old piece of furniture you hate to part with, worn floors or scratched doors, and as you look around you'll find infinite uses for Pee Gee RE-NU-LAC.

This combined Stain and Varnish is made for beautifying your home. You can easily apply it on any kind of wood. One coat works wonders on anything that needs refinishing.

Try Pee Gee RE-NU-LAC to-day, it's inexpensive and assures best results always. Pee Gee RE-NU-LAC comes in 11 Natural Wood colors, White, Gold and Silver Enamel.

PEASLEE-GAULBERT CO., Incorporated
Manufacturers Louisville, Ky.

Croley Hardware & Grocery Co.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

BUY THE VERY BEST

Cheap paint soon cracks and peels off, and is neither useful nor ornamental. You can have a guarantee of highest quality and of absolute satisfaction if you will buy nothing else but

Silver Seal Paints

Finishes, Stains and Varnishes

And they will cost you 25% less than other high grade brands. Tell us your paint needs today and we will send you our PAINT BOOK free. It gives prices and other valuable information.

Kentucky Paint Mfg Company,

(Incorporated)

513 W. Market St.

LOUISVILLE,
KY.

BODIES OF HEROES

BROUGHT HOME

WOULD LIKE TO KILL ROCKEFELLER

Vera Cruz, Mexico—The bodies of seventeen American blue-jackets and marines, who fell victims to the Mexican snipers in the street fighting during the operations accompanying the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States fleet, were started on their way to New York Saturday on board the armored cruiser Montana.

Solemn honors were paid by the great assemblage of United States war vessels as the Montana passed out of the harbor and these were joined in by vessels of the British, French and Spanish navies, which represent their countries in Mexican waters.

The crews of the warships, in full uniform, lined the sides of the ships and as the Montana received each one, the men stood at attention.

The marine guards presented arms and the ships' bands played funeral marches. One by one the colors of the fighting craft sank to half mast as the Montana steamed through a lane formed by two divisions of the Atlantic fleet. As she reached the end of the line the Montana gradually increased her speed and when she turned toward the north the flags of all the ships fluttered to the tops once more and the crews broke ranks.

On shore during the passage out the Stars and Stripes flying over Brigadier General Funston's headquarters were lowered to half mast.

The hospital ship Solace, with about 100 sick and wounded American blue-jackets and marines on board, it was stated Sunday, might sail northward later this week but nothing definite has been decided. All those on board are doing well.

Potash in Pompeii. Dr. Kleiber, Swiss scientist, has discovered that the thick layer of ashes covering the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii contains large quantities of potash and argil, a valuable agricultural fertilizer. He believes the region around Vesuvius is rich in potash. It is proposed that the Italian government shall exploit the volcanic deposits commercially.

ARMED STRIKING MINERS AT LUDLOW, COLORADO



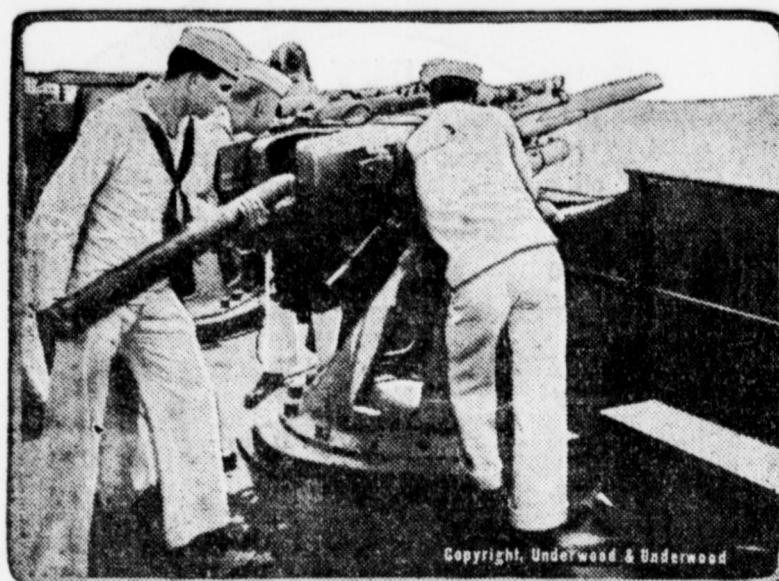
During the bloody conflict in Colorado between the striking miners on one side and the mine guards and state troops on the other, the strikers have been well equipped with arms. Some of them are here shown at the depot in Ludlow, each man carrying a gun.

JACKIES PATROLING MAIN STREET OF VERA CRUZ



A corporal's guard of American bluejackets patrolling the Avenue de Independencia, the main street of Vera Cruz. They are taking a Mexican prisoner to the guardhouse established near the railway yards.

WHEN THEY SHELLED VERA CRUZ



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

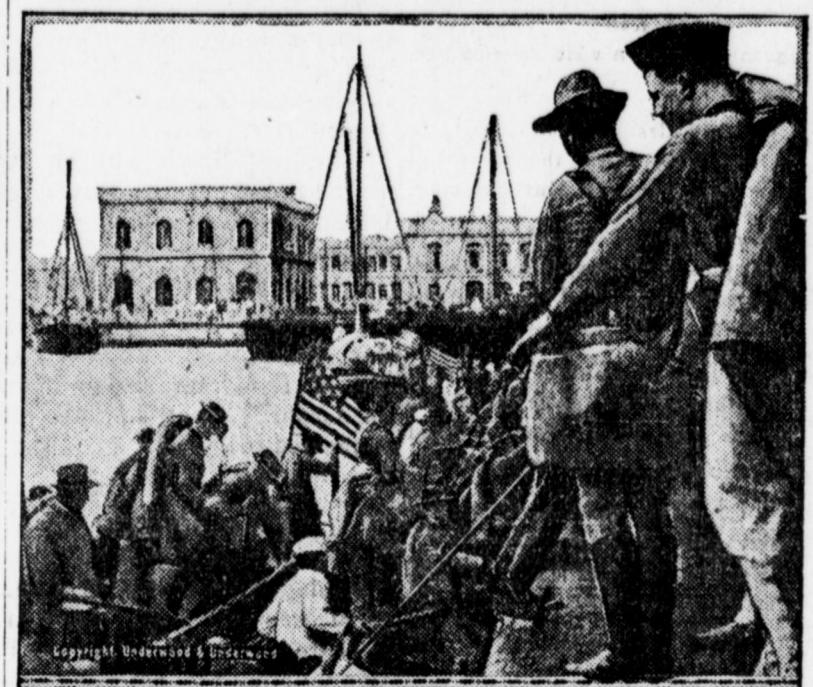
Bluejackets on an American warship ramming into a three-inch rapid-fire rifle one of the missiles which was hurled at Vera Cruz when the shelling of the city was made necessary by the persistence of the Mexican "snipers."

MARINES PITCHING CAMP AT VERA CRUZ



Marines from the American fleet photographed as they were preparing to pitch their camp ashore in Vera Cruz.

TAKING THE STARS AND STRIPES ASHORE



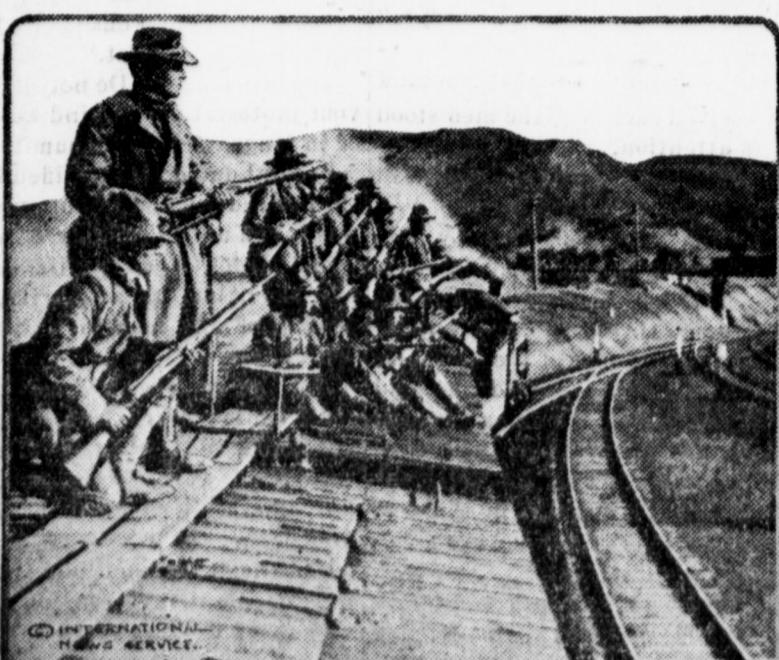
Scene at the Vera Cruz docks as the jackies and marines from the battleship Florida scurried ashore, bearing the American flag.

MARINES MOVING GUNS INTO VERA CRUZ



Marines from the American fleet are here seen drawing guns and caissons through the streets of Vera Cruz. The building in the background is a hotel.

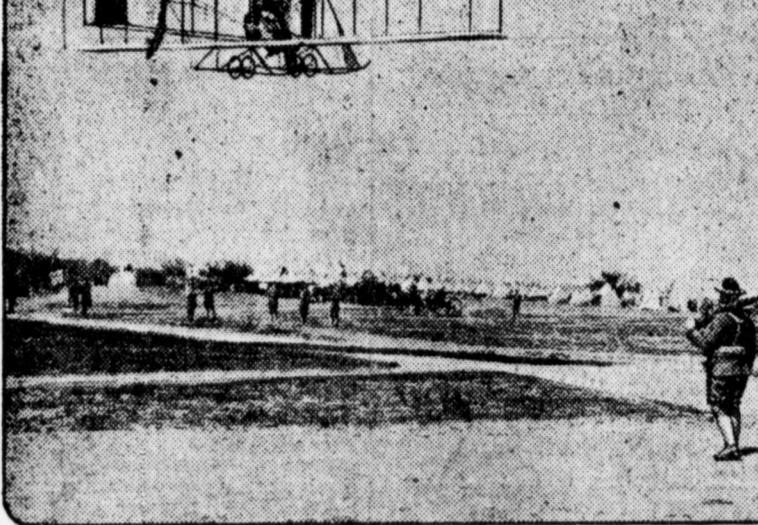
COLORADO MILITIA GOING TO FIGHT STRIKERS



A detachment of the Colorado National Guard riding into the strike zone on the tops of freight cars, ready to fight the striking miners. The militia proved unequal to the task of restoring order.

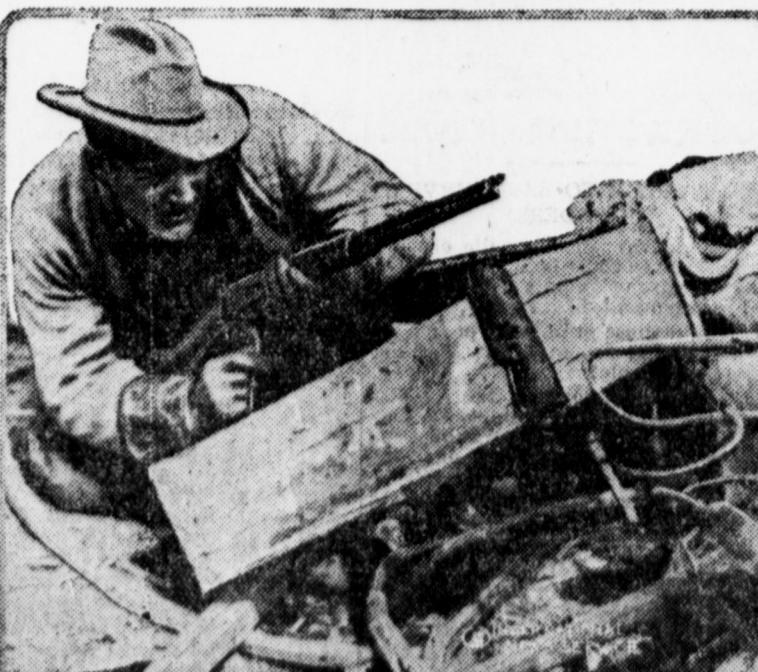
Hollanders Reclaiming Land. Hollanders boast that "God made the world, but the Dutch made Holland." Land reclamation, a task that has been prosecuted steadily for centuries with such indefatigable energy, is still going on as actively as ever. From twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand acres of land are reclaimed every year. It is said, however, that more than two hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best soil is still under water, not including the great area under the Zuyder Zee, the reclamation of which is a perennial topic of discussion.

NAVAL AVIATORS SCOUT AROUND VERA CRUZ



Down at Vera Cruz the aviators of the navy have been giving the first demonstration of their value in connection with military operations. Lieutenant P. N. L. Bellinger and his aids have made flights over the city and the surrounding country, with the especial object of ascertaining whether the bridges of the railway to Mexico City are still intact.

COLORADO MINE GUARD AT BAY



This photograph shows one of the mine guards in the Colorado strike zone firing at the strikers from behind the debris of a burned mine camp. Many of these guards were killed in the battles.

A Suspicion.

"You know," said the weary-looking man, "that our next-door neighbors have a parrot, a self-playing piano and several children who sing and recite!"

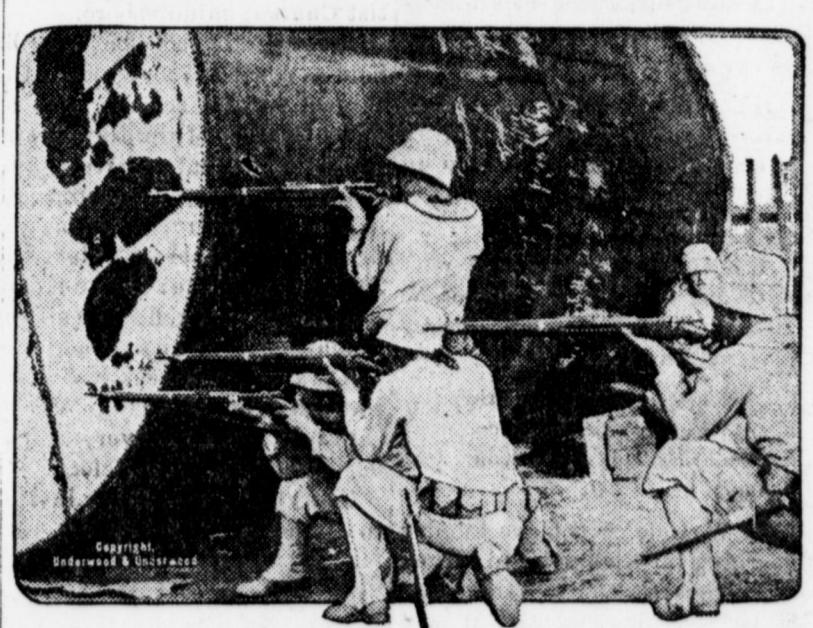
"What of it?"

"I was wondering whether it wasn't possible for this pitiless publicity idea to be overdone."

Take heed of the Present.

Thoreau was a philosopher whose one aim was high truth, and who was impatient of littleness. He said once: "You can't kill time without injuring eternity," and the truth of the epigram is as great as its wit. The living present demands everyone's best, and to fritter it away is fatal.

FIRING AT THE VERA CRUZ SNIPERS



Some of the first detachment of jackies who landed at Vera Cruz found a natural breastwork in the shape of a huge boiler. From behind this shelter the boys were busily engaged in picking off the Mexican "snipers" perched on rooftops and hidden behind roof chimneys taking pot shots at the men of our navy as they landed.

MEXICAN CROWDS FOLLOW OUR MARINES



As is to be seen in the photograph, the American marines aroused great interest among the people of Vera Cruz, and crowds followed them as they made their way to the posts assigned them.

New York.

New York is the most wonderful city in the western hemisphere. It has the tallest office buildings in the world; it has the greatest bridges on the North American continent; it has more hotels than any other city in the world; its stock exchange is the greatest in existence; it is the world's greatest seaport; it has the most magnificent railway stations in America; it is the greatest banking center in the country; more popular songs are published in New York than in all other cities combined; it has more Pittsburgh millionaires than Pittsburgh; it has a larger Irish population than Dublin; a larger Jewish population than Jerusalem had in its most glorious days, and, according to estimates made by our most able estimators, it has a larger number of native New Yorkers than Cohoes.—Chicago Record-Herald.



SYNOPSIS.

Eleanora de Toscana was singing in Paris, which, perhaps, accounted for Edward Courtlandt's appearance there. The millionaire had intended, however, where fancy dictated. It might be in Paris one day and Kamchatka the next. Following the opera he goes to a cafe, and is accosted by a pretty young woman. She gives him the address of Flora Desimone, who is in love with Toscana, and Flora gives him the address of Eleanora, whom he is determined to see.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

Oh, stubborn Dutchman that he had been! Blind fool! To have run away instead of fighting to the last ditch for his happiness! The Desimone woman was right; it had taken him a long time to come to the conclusion that she done him an ill turn. His jaw set, and the pressure of his lips broke the sweep of his mustache, converting it into bristling tufts, warlike and resolute.

What of the pretty woman in the Taverne Royale? What about her? At whose bidding had she followed him? One or the other of them had not told the truth, and he was inclined to believe that the prevarication had its source in the pomegranate lips of the Calabrian. To give the old barb one more twist, to learn if its venomous point still held and hurt; nothing would have afforded the diva more delight.

When the taxicab joined the long line of carriages and automobiles opposite the Austrian ambassador's, Courtlandt awoke to the dismal and disquieting fact that he had formulated no plan of action. He had done no more than to give the driver his directions; and now that he had arrived, he had the choice of two alternatives. He could wait to see her come out or return at once to his hotel, which, as subsequent events affirmed, would have been the more sensible course. He would have been confronted with small difficulty in gaining admission to the house. He knew enough of these general receptions; the announcing of his name would have conveyed nothing to the host, who knew perhaps a third of his guests, and many of these but slightly. But such an adventure was distasteful to Courtlandt. He could not overstep certain recognized boundaries of convention, and to enter a man's house unasked was colossal impudence. Beyond this, he realized that he could have accomplished nothing; the advantage would have been hers. Nor could he meet her as she came out, for again the odds would have been largely in her favor. No, the encounter must be when they two were alone. She must be surprised. She must have no time to use her ready wit. An idea presented itself. It appealed to him at that moment as quite clever and feasible.

"Wait!" he called to the driver.

He dived among the carriages and cars, and presently he found what he sought—her limousine. He had taken the number into his mind too keenly to be mistaken. He saw the end of his difficulties; and so went about the affair with his usual directness. It was only at rare times that he ran his head into a cul-de-sac. If her chauffeur was regularly employed in her service, he would have to return to the hotel; but if he came from the garage, there was hope. Every man is said to have his price, and a French chauffeur might prove no notable exception to the rule.

"Are you driver for Madame da Toscana?" Courtlandt asked of the man lounging in the forward seat.

The chauffeur looked hard at his questioner, and on finding that he satisfied the requirements of a gentleman, grumbled an affirmative. The limousine was well known in Paris, and he was growing weary of these endless inquiries.

"Are you in her employ directly, or do you come from the garage?"

"I am from the garage, but I drive mademoiselle's car most of the time, especially at night. It is not madame but mademoiselle, monsieur."

"My mistake." A slight pause. It was rather a difficult moment for Courtlandt. The chauffeur waited wondering. "Would you like to make five hundred francs?"

"How, monsieur?"

Courtlandt should have been warned by the tone, which contained no unusual interest or eagerness.

"Permit me to remain in mademoiselle's car till she comes. I wish to ride with her to her apartment."

The chauffeur laughed. He stretched his legs. "Thanks, monsieur. It is very dull waiting. Monsieur knows a good joke."

And to Courtlandt's dismay he realized that his proposal had truly been accepted as a jest.

"I am not joking. I am in earnest."

Five hundred francs. On the word of a gentleman I mean mademoiselle no harm. I am known to her. All she has to do is to appeal to you, and you can stop the car and summon the police."

The chauffeur drew in his legs and leaned toward his tempter. "Monsieur, if you are not jesting, then you are a madman. Who are you? What do I know about you? I never saw you before, and for two seasons I have driven mademoiselle in Paris. She wears beautiful jewels tonight. How do I know that you are not a gentlemanly thief? Ride home with mademoiselle! You are crazy. Make yourself scarce, monsieur; in one minute I shall call the police."

"Blockhead!" English of this order the Frenchman perfectly understood. "La, la!" he cried, rising to execute his threat.

Courtlandt was furious, but his fury was directed at himself as much as at the trustworthy young man getting down from the limousine. His eagerness had led him to mistake stupidity for cleverness. He had gone about the affair with all the clumsiness of a boy who was making his first appearance at the stage entrance. It was mightily disconcerting, too, to have found an honest man when he was in desperate need of a dishonest one. He had faced with fine courage all sorts of dangerous wild animals; but at this moment he hadn't the courage to face a policeman and endeavor to explain, in a foreign tongue, a situation at once so delicate and so singularly open to misconstruction. So, for the second time in his life he took to his heels. Of the first time, more anon. He scrambled back to his own car, slammed the door, and told the driver to drop him at the Grand. However, he did not return to the hotel.

Mademoiselle da Toscana's chauffeur scratched his chin in perplexity. In frightening off his temper he recognized that now he would never be able to find out who he was. He should have played with him until mademoiselle came out. She would have known instantly. That would have been the time for the police. To hide in the car! What the devil! Only a madman would have offered such a proposition. The man had been either an American or an Englishman, for all his accuracy in the tongue. Bah! Perhaps he had heard her sing that night, and had come away from the Opera, moonstruck. It was not an isolated case. The fools were always pestering him, but no one had ever offered so uncommon a bribe; five hundred francs. Mademoiselle might not believe that part of the tale. Mademoiselle was clever. There was a standing agreement between them that she would always give him half of whatever was offered him in the way of bribes. It paid. It was easier to sell his loyalty to her for two hundred and fifty francs than to betray her for five hundred. She had yet to find him untruthful, and tonight he would be as frank as he had always been.

But who was this fellow in the Bavarian hat, who patrolled the sidewalk? He had been watching him when the madman approached. For an hour or more he had walked up and down, never going twenty feet beyond the limousine. He couldn't see the face. The long dark coat had a military cut about the hips and shoulders. From time to time he saw him glance up at the lighted windows. Eh, well; there were other women in the world besides mademoiselle, several others.

He had to wait only half an hour for her appearance. He opened the door and saw to it that she was comfortably seated; then he paused by the window, touching his cap.

"What is it, Francois?"

"A gentleman offered me five hundred francs, mademoiselle, if I would permit him to hide in the car."

"Five hundred francs? To hide in the car? Why didn't you call the police?"

"I started to, mademoiselle, but he ran away."

"Oh! What was he like?" The prima donna dropped the bunch of roses on the seat beside her.

"Oh, he looked well enough. He had the air of a gentleman. He was tall, with light hair and mustache. But as I had never seen him before, and as mademoiselle wore some fine jewels, I bade him be off."

"Would you know him again?"

"Surely mademoiselle."

"The next time anyone bothers you, call the police. You have done well, and I shall remember it. Home."

The man in the Bavarian hat hurried back to the third car from the limousine, and followed at a reasonably safe distance.

She shut off the light and closed her eyes. She reclined against the cushion once more, striving not to think. Once, her hands shut tightly. Never, never! She pressed down the burning thoughts by recalling the bright scenes at the ambassador's, the real generous applause that had followed her two songs. Ah, how that man Paderewski played! They two had cost the ambassador eight thousand francs. Fame and fortune! Fortune she could understand; but fame! What was it? Upon a time she believed she had known what fame was; but that had been when she was striving for it. A glowing article in a newspaper, a portrait in a magazine, rows upon rows of curious eyes and a patter of hands upon hands; that was all; and for this she had given the best of her life, and she was only twenty-five.

The limousine stopped at last. The man in the Bavarian hat saw her alight. His car turned and disappeared. It had taken him a week to discover where she lived. His lodgings were on the other side of the Seine. After reaching them he gave crisp orders to the driver, who set his machine off at top speed. The man in the Bavarian hat entered his room and lighted the

gas. The room was bare and cheaply furnished. He took off his coat but retained his hat, pulling it down still farther over his eyes. His face was always in shadow. A round chin, two full red lips, scantly covered by a blond mustache were all that could be seen. He began to walk the floor impatiently, stopping and listening whenever he heard a sound. He waited less than an hour for the return of the car. It brought two men. They were well-dressed, smoothly-shaven, with keen eyes and intelligent faces. Their host, who had never seen either of his guests before, carelessly waved his hand toward the table where there were two chairs. He himself took his stand by the window and looked out as he talked. In another hour the room was dark and the street deserted.

In the meantime the prima donna gave a sigh of relief. She was home. It was nearly two o'clock. She would sleep till noon, and Saturday and Sunday would be hers. She went up the stairs instead of taking the lift, and though the hall was dark, she knew her way. She unlocked the door of the apartment and entered, swinging the door behind her. As the act was mechanical, her thoughts being otherwise engaged, she did not notice that the lock failed to click. The ferrule of a cane had prevented that.

She flung her wraps on the divan and put the roses in an empty bowl. The door opened softly, without noise. Next, she stopped before the mirror over the mantel, touched her hair lightly, detached the tiara of emeralds . . . and became as inanimate as marble. She saw another face. She never knew how long the interval was. She turned slowly.

"Yes, it is!" said the man.

Instantly she turned again to the mantel and picked up a magazine revolver. She leveled it at him.

"Leave this room, or I will shoot."

Courtlandt advanced toward her slowly. "Do so," he said. "I should much prefer a bullet to that look."

"I am in earnest." She was very white, but her hand was steady.

He continued to advance. There followed a crash. The smell of burning powder filled the room. The Burmese gong clanged shrilly and whirled wildly. Courtlandt felt his hair stir in terror.

"You must hate me indeed," he said quietly, as the sense of terror died away. He folded his arms. "Try again; there ought to be half a dozen bullets left. No? Then, good-by!" He left the apartment without another word or look, and as the door closed behind him there was a kind of finality in the clicking of the latch.

The revolver clattered to the floor, and the woman who had fired it leaned heavily against the mantel, covering her eyes.

"Nora, Nora!" cried a startled voice from a bedroom adjoining. "What has happened? Mon Dieu, what is it?" A pretty, sleepy-eyed young woman, in a night-dress, rushed into the room. She flung her arms about the singer. "Nora, my dear, my dear!"

"He forced his way in. I thought to frighten him. It went off accidentally. Oh, Celeste, Celeste, I might have killed him!"

The other drew her head down on her shoulder, and listened. She could hear voices in the lower hall, a shout of warning, patter of steps; then the hall door slammed. After that, silence, save for the faint mellowing vibrations of the Burmese gong.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIVE ON FISH THEY CATCH

Remarkable Breed of "Banker Ponies"
Natives of the Coast of
North Carolina.

On the coast of North Carolina there are several miles of low, sandy shore where nothing grows except a coarse grass, a few salt water weeds and wild parsley. On these banks lives a strange breed of half-wild horses known as "banker ponies." These creatures are generally about twice the size of Shetland ponies. Every year the herd owners drive the "bankers" into pens, brand the foals with the proper mark, and catch some of the older animals to sell to the dealers.

North Carolinians say that the beasts must be starved into eating grain, hay or grass, for they have always lived on the rank salt marsh grass of the marshes and on fish. They catch the fish for themselves at low tide; with their hoofs they dig deep holes in the sand below high-water mark, and when the tide falls they greedily devour the fish that are stranded in these holes. Often they fight briskly over an especially tempting morsel.

In captivity these strange horses are intelligent, but seldom are even in temper. Once tamed, they make excellent draft animals, for they have a strength that is disproportionate to their size. Foals that are bred from "bankers" in captivity make valuable animals—strong and intelligent.

Did Literary Work at Night.

Mrs. Catherine Gore, who wrote 70 novels between 1824 and 1861, worked on a strange plan. When J. R. Planché visited Paris in 1837 he found Mrs. Gore living in the Place Vendôme writing novel plays, articles for magazines—almost every description of literature flowing from her indefatigable pen. He says: "How do you manage it?" I asked her. "I receive, as you know, a few friends at dinner every evening. They leave me at 10 or 11, when I retire to my room and write till 7 or 8 in the morning. Then I go to bed till noon, when I breakfast, after which I drive out and pay visits, returning at 4 to dress for dinner. As soon as my friends have departed I go to work all night again."

Many a victor is sorry he won the battle after counting the cost.



"I Spend
My Hard-
earned
Nickels for
WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT"

I get the most
pleasure for the longest
while."

You can't get a bigger buy for a nickel. It is as delicious as economical—as beneficial as delicious—as popular with your family as with you.

It's as clean as it's fresh. It's always clean and always fresh because the new air-tight, dust-proof seal keeps it so. Every sealed package is personal to you.



Look for
the Spear

Purify your breath,
preserve your teeth, harden
your gums and keep your digestion
good with this mouth-cleansing pastime.

Chew it after every meal

Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

Wingless Victory.

Aunt Dinah was a colored saint in Charleston, who could shout above the entire congregation. It was the custom during the collection to sing "Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel," and Aunt Dinah always threw back her head, shut her eyes, and sang away lustily till the plate was returned to the altar.

Deacon Alphronius Green, noting this, stopped when he reached her pew one Sunday, and said:

"Look-a-heah, Dinah! What use you a-singing 'Fly abroad, thou mighty Gawsell' ef you ain't give nothin' to make her fly?"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of
CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for
infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of
C. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Business.

Business is the king pin of all professions—the master profession, because business is the one fabric woven out of all entangled activities of a community which go to make up society, and society is life.

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Thousands Lasts all season. All dealers or six sent express paid for \$1. H. SOMERS, 750 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adr.

A Fact.

"Mine enemy has stolen my new incubator!"

"What a foul revenge!"

ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

Wright's India Vegetable Pills have proved their worth for 45 years. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 373 Pearl St., New York. Adr.

There is nothing in the theory of the survival of the fittest. Tailors aver that the misfits stay with them longest.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Ball Blue; have beautiful clear white clothes. Adr.

Many a victor is sorry he won the battle after counting the cost.

Lucky Accident for Him.

After proposing three times and being rejected on account of his ugliness, a man in London was injured in an accident so severely that when he recovered his face had been completely reconstructed, decidedly for the better. He proposed again and was accepted.

Loses Its Charm.

It's difficult for a newly married man to generate much enthusiasm over his bride's beautiful hair after he has seen her pile it on the bureau for the night.

Be happy. Use Red Cross Ball Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Judging by what some girls face the parson with they must hate to work for a living.

Use Roman Eye Balsam for scalding sensation in eyes and inflammation of eyes or eyelids. Adv.

Lots of things and men seem easy until one tries to do them.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes guarantee satisfaction. Adv.

One drop of guile may make a quart of goodness ferment.

Paxton

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxton in their private correspondence with women, which proves its

WANT ADS

WHEN PURCHASING a Piano you want the very best. Let us quote you our prices before you buy. Our instruments come direct from factory to you—no middleman's profit.

WATSON PIANO CO.,
T. A. Watson, Gen. Mgr.,
Phone 194, Corbin, Ky.

WANTED—Young ladies to learn typesetting and printing. This is a nice business and any girl can earn from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per week here at home. I can use two or three ladies and give them steady employment. Call on or address, W. H. McDonald, Editor Advocate, Barbourville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A fine black mare, 5 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, works in harness, good saddler, goes a natural running-walk. She is offered at \$300, a sacrifice price. Will be glad to show you this animal. See me.

W. H. McDonald,
Barbourville, Ky.

FOR RENT—An eight room dwelling on College Street. New and in good condition, is plumbed for water and bath, electric lights, gas for cooking and lighting throughout, good garden and out houses. Will rent this place for \$15 per month. Call on or address,

W. H. McDonald,
or Miss Bertha Lane,
Barbourville, Ky.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Barbourville, Ky., situated on Allison Avenue. Two-story building, ten rooms, gas for cooking and heating, electric lights. Lot 60x186 ft Good well, concrete walk in front. Bargain to right man. Call on V. C. McDonald or B. P. Bingham, Barbourville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A modern house and lot, cheap. Situated on Depot st has eight rooms, halls up and down stairs, bath. Plumbed for water, gas and electricity. Newly painted and in good repair. Call on or address,

W. H. McDonald,
Barbourville, Ky.

BOOKKEEPING
Business, Phonography
TYPEWRITING AND
TELEGRAPHY
WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
Incorporated by Successor Commercial College of Ky., University
Its President has years of experience in management
and bookkeeping business, also years of training young men and women for success. **Enter now,**
Address WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

"Owe No Man."

Borrowing is the cancer and the death of every man's estate.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Happy Marriages

Are the results of knowing the laws of health and nature. All the knowledge a young man or woman, wife or daughter should have, is contained in the People's Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. This big Home Doctor Book containing 1008 pages with engravings and colored plates, and bound in cloth, (nearly 700,000 copies formerly sold for \$1.50 each), is sent *Free* to any one sending 31 one cent stamp to prepay cost of wrapping and postage. There are no conditions to this offer and the reader must not associate this book with the advertising pamphlets prepared by quacks throughout the country. Address, 662 Washington St, Buffalo, N. Y. -

Grain Privileges

MONEY IN WHEAT

Puts and calls are the safest and surest method of trading in wheat, corn or oats. Because your loss is absolutely limited to the amount bought. No further risk.

Positively the most profitable way of trading.

Open an account. You can buy 10 puts or 10 calls on 10,000 bushels grain for \$10, or you can buy both for \$20, or as many more as you wish. An advance or decline of 1-cent gives you the chance to take \$100 profit. A movement of 5-cents \$500 profit. Write for full particulars.

R. W. NEUMANN

New First National Bank Bldg.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,

When Your Blood is Right
Your Whole System is Right

If You Have any Blood or Skin Disease
Do Not Delay until it is too late but Order

TO-DAY!

The Hot Springs Remedy

A Complete and Positive Remedy for

SYPHILIS,

ECZEMA,

ERYSIPelas,

ACNE,

MALARIA,

RHEUMATISM,

And all other forms of Blood and Skin Diseases.

Hot Springs Physicians pronounce this the Greatest Blood and Skin Remedy ever placed on the Market.

Full Course Treatment—Six Bottles—\$18.00
Single Bottle \$5.00

We Prepare a Remedy for Every Disease.

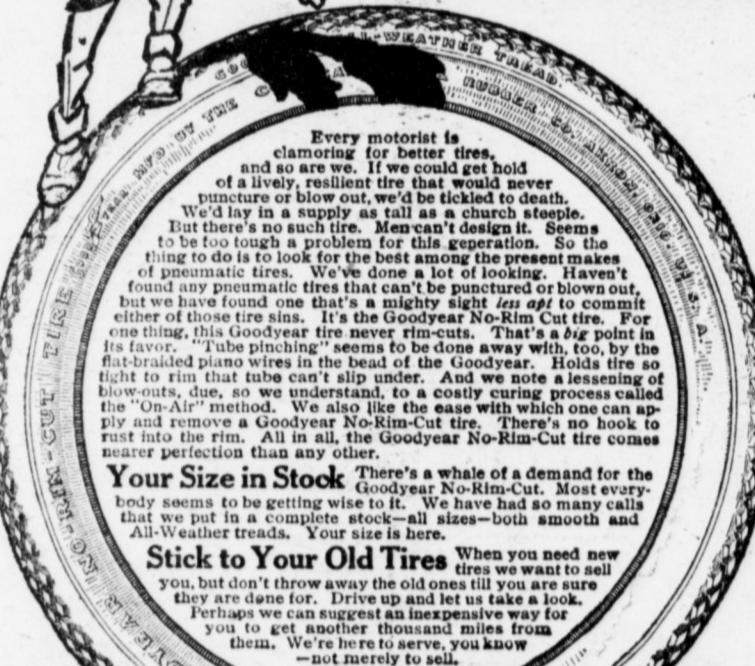
Our Treatment for Female Ills is the Greatest of its Kind Ever Offered Suffering Women.

Write us your Troubles.—All Correspondence Strictly Private.

Hot Springs Medicine Company.

803 1-2 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

We're Preaching the Gospel of Better Tires



W. H. McDONALD & CO., Agts.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

J. A. McDERMOTT & CO.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise



Building Material

Barbourville, - Kentucky.

Are now occupying their new Brick Store Building recently erected on Allison Avenue.

CALL and SEE.

New Building, New Goods, Prices Right.

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Farm Implements, Gas Cooking Stoves.

LIME & CEMENT
Galvanized and Iron Roofing, Tin Shingles, etc., etc., etc.

They Will Save You Money.

PHONE 66.

Big AGRICULTURAL LAND OPENING

TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TRACTS of five and ten acres, each to be granted to prospective settlers in throwing open Twenty Thousand Acres of Rich, Southern Georgia Land, which is admirably adapted to the growing of celery, sweet and Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, water melons, corn, oats, cotton, hay—in fact, all staple crops grown in this fertile section, as well as a large variety of semi-tropical fruits, and the famous immensely profitable paper-shell pecans.

Providing you are eligible under the classifications prescribed by us, you are now offered an excellent opportunity to break away from the drudgery and toil of a small wage, or working for the benefit of landlords, and go back to a land of plenty, to which, if granted, you will hold a warranty deed and abstract.

The best security on earth is the earth itself, and land is the basis of all wealth. Owners of productive lands are benefiting by the increasing high cost of living, while others are suffering from it.

Opportunity to Secure Rich Productive Land Without Capital

You will not be required to leave your present surroundings now. All we ask of those to whom we grant tracts is that they plant, or arrange to have planted, a crop of one of the above-mentioned products within three years, after which we will have it operated (harvested and replanted) for grantees, in consideration of 25% of the net profits derived from the sale of the crops, thereby allowing the grantee to pursue his or her present occupation until such time as they determine just what the yield of their acres amounts to. Consider what this may mean as a source of income, when statistics show that the yield of one acre of celery amounted to \$1,268.45, and that one acre of well-cared-for paper shell pecans, in full bearing, should net its owner as high as \$500.00 per year. We are of the opinion that after it is proven by actual results obtained in operating the land that they will need no further urging, and waste no time in locating in this land of plenty. We also require grantees to occupy the land within ten years, or sell it to some one who will occupy it; otherwise it reverts back to the grantor.

The land included in this opening is located directly on and adjoining the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, about twenty-five miles west of Brunswick, a thriving city of fifteen thousand, having direct steamship service to New York and Boston, and excellent railroad transportation facilities to all points. The average temperature for six months of the year, from April to October, is 77 degrees; the climate is most healthful, delightful, and invigorating, and there is an ample rainfall of 51 inches per year.

OUR AIM IS FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RESULTS

As we are extremely desirous of having settlers locate on this property, and assist in its development, and thereby greatly increase the value of surrounding and intervening property, which we will hold, and to increase the traffic along the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, and thus facilitate the service, we feel, warranted in granting these tracts to those who register with us. We also have in mind business and residence plots which we will offer for sale after the opening, but which will not be included in it. We have "money-making afterward" considerations in this liberal-minded, open-

SOUTHERN GEORGIA RAILROAD LAND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU,
COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern Georgia Railroad-Land Development Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Registration Department:-

I hereby make application to register for your Fruit and Agricultural Railroad-Land Opening, and furnish you with the correct answers to the following questions:-

Name..... City.....

State..... Street or R. F. D. No.

Age..... Married or Single..... Widow, Widower, or Orphan..... Occupation.....

Nationality..... Do you now own over ten acres of land in the United States?.....

If my application for registration is accepted, please send me, without obligation, further and complete information and particulars, including maps of the land, showing its exact location on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, its transportation facilities, agricultural, fruit and nut-growing possibilities, etc.

Very truly yours,

Signature.

NOTICE

First Meeting of Creditors
in the District Court of the
United States for the Eastern
District of Kentucky.

In the matter of In Bankruptcy.
R. Hoyland & Co.,
Bankrupt. No. 266.

To the creditors of A. J. Jones,
of Corbin, in Knox county and dis-
trict aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the
30th day of April, 1914, the said
A. J. Jones was duly adjudged bank-
rupt; and that the first meeting of
creditors will be held at Barbour-
ville, Ky., on the 9th day of April,
1914, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon
of said day, at which time the said
creditors may attend, prove their
claims, appoint a trustee, examine
the bankrupt, and transact such
other business as may properly
come before said meeting.

This 30th day of April, 1914.

W. W. TINSLEY, Referee
In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE

First Meeting of Creditors in The
District Court of the United
States for the Eastern
District of Kentucky.

In the matter of In Bankruptcy.
R. Hoyland & Co.,
Bankrupt. No. 1,003.

To the creditors of R. Hoyland
& Co., of Middlesboro in Bell coun-
ty and district aforesaid, a bank-
rupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the
28th day of April, 1914, the said
R. Hoyland & Co. was duly adju-
dged bankrupt; and that the first
meeting of creditors will be held at
Middlesboro, Ky., on the 14th day of
May, 1914, at 9 o'clock in the fore-
noon of said day, at which time the
said creditors may attend, prove their
claims, appoint a trustee, examine
the bankrupt, and transact such
other business as may properly
come before said meeting.

This 29th day of April, 1914.

W. W. TINSLEY, Referee
In Bankruptcy.

Perseverance Brings Success.
Work intelligently, work with en-
ergy and force to achieve success, and
if you persevere success surely will
crown your efforts.

Sleep While on the March.
Sleep can persist with the exercise
of certain muscles. Couriers on long
journeys nap on horseback. Among
the impressive incidents of Sir John
Moore's disastrous retreat to Corun-
a, Spain, not the least striking is the
recorded fact that many of his sol-
diers pursued their march while fast
asleep. Burdach, however, affirms
that this is not uncommon among sol-
diers.

LOANS

6% loans may be secured for im-
provement or other purposes, on
farms, orchard lands, business or
resident property and to extend or
repay mortgages or other existing
encumbrances, terms attractive,
special options. Correspondence so-
licited. Address,
The American-Canadian
Securities Loan Co.,
707 Gas & Electric Bldg.,
Denver Colorado.

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